

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECOGNIZING LAVINIA T.  
DICKERSON

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Lavinia T. Dickerson, an Executive Vice President of the Institute for Student Achievement, Inc., a not-for-profit organization. She is a psychologist and an educator with more than 20 years of experience working with children, youth and families in low-income communities.

In July 1995, the New York State Board of Regents and the Commissioner of Education appointed her a member of the State Oversight Panel of Roosevelt School District. She is the principal designer of the Institute's academic enrichment, counseling and personal development school-based programs designed to help low performing students succeed through middle school, graduate from high school and go on to higher education. Chief among these programs are COMET (Children of Many Educational Talents) for middle school students, and STAR (Success Through Academic Readiness) for high school students. The programs help students improve their academic, and behavioral problems, develop good character and concept of self, improve their performance, and successfully finish school on time.

A published author, whose works have appeared in both academic and literary journals, she also directed the San Francisco Children's Workshop in the Western Addition section. She has conducted workshops across the nation for educators, counselors, and human service professionals on collaborative school-based program development for children and at-risk youth.

Lavinia Dickerson is a member of American Association of School Administrators (AASA) and serves on their Federal Policy and Legislative Committee. She is also a member of the Association of Supervision and Curriculum Development (ASCD), the Association of Black Psychologists, the National Black Child Development Institute, and the National Alliance of Black School Educators. She also is a member of several community-based organization boards. She is an alumna of the University of Pennsylvania, the University of California at Berkeley and the Wharton School of Business.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and all of my colleagues to join me in recognizing the lifelong efforts of Lavinia Dickerson, and wish her continued success in her future endeavors.

HAROLD D. SAMUELS

**HON. JOE BARTON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I have the pleasure of acknowledging the

great service and loyalty Harold D. Samuels has afforded me these past seven years, not only as District Director for the Sixth Congressional District of Texas, but also as a trusted friend. Harold also diligently served the Sixth District as both a City Councilman and the Mayor of Euless, TX, for 25 years.

Harold was born in Waxahachie, TX, in 1934, and graduated from Waxahachie High School in 1951. Harold and the former Tommie Smith have been happily married for 45 years, and together they have three children, Warren, Scott, and Carole. Warren is currently a Baptist Minister, and he and his wife, Sherry, have three daughters. Scott is a General Contractor for the city of Euless, and Carole is happily married with two children.

Harold and Tommie are active members of the First Baptist Church in Euless, where they currently reside. Harold currently donates his time as Secretary for the Board of Trustees for John Peter Smith Health Systems in Fort Worth, and heads his own successful company.

The Sixth District of Texas thanks Harold D. Samuels for his service and dedication to public service, and I personally thank him for his seven years of faithful service as my District Director.

WHAT IF THERE WERE FREE  
TRADE IN OPINION MAKERS?

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, what if there were free trade in opinion makers? According to consumer advocate Ralph Nader, the chief purveyors of the inevitability of unfettered global trade themselves would have a lot to lose if free trade were applied to them. I submit this article to my colleagues.

(By Ralph Nader)

Imagine the following: The New York Times announced today that it was replacing its columnists, Thomas Friedman and Paul Krugman with the two leading bilingual writers from the Beijing Daily. A Times spokesman explained that the move was necessary to meet the global competition.

The two prize-winning Chinese newspaper columnists—Li Gangsun and Mao Yushi—pledged to work hard, and write 4 columns a week, if desired, for \$25 a column. Media analysts estimated that the Times would reduce its costs by over 95%.

An accompanying Times editorial urged other companies and think tanks to consider opening up their ranks to free trade in executive talent from Third World countries. "It is time to practice what we preach and join the globalization movement," said the editorial, "and achieve the long-hidden efficiencies from these markets."

The Times cited two examples where the CEOs from Boeing and General Electric, at retirement, replaced themselves with highly regarded, experienced executives from Shanghai and Cuernavaca who are taking of-

fice with an unheard of pay package for them of \$19,000 a year. These two gentlemen had long prior experience with Boeing factory outsourcing in China and GE factories and suppliers moving to Mexico. With today's on-line technology, they are able to remain where they are, with occasional visits to the States.

Tom Friedman's last column had a wistful tone—given his past paeans to corporate globalization—but it had a defiant note when he concluded by writing: "I regret that my editors failed to recognize both my long service to the Times and my double Pulitzer prizes. It seems that the intangibles of quality and place have no value anymore. Apparently, everything now is for sale!"

At a departure ceremony, his editors gave Friedman an award for the reporter who has travelled the most and predicted that he would have a fine prospect for employment with fast expanding global Chinese media.

Professor Krugman's good-bye column was totally different. He developed an amended theory of comparative advantage to rebut the very thought of replacing him. "Totally unique commodities like me," wrote the noted economist, "can only adhere to a doctrine of superior advantage. My eminence cannot be compared to the exchange of early 19th century Portuguese wine for British textiles."

Krugman declared that he will return to his full-time faculty post at MIT where he will research how the practice of monopolistic competition can be exempted from world trade agreements and the imminence of widespread distance learning.

Li Gangsun's first column recommended that the Chinese government bring a number of WTO complaints against the non-tariff trade barriers erected by the upper classes of U.S. corporations and universities. "Since everything is for sale," he wrote, "then all these positions should be considered 'commerce and trade' and opened to vigorous competition worldwide."

As for those "tenured economics professors at Harvard and Stanford, who are always testifying for total free trade between nations," he wrote, "they are the essence of impermissible barriers to trade. There are numerous Chinese academics who could do a better job, either in situ or by Internet instruction, at far lower salaries, thus lightening the tuition and debt load for American students."

Word was leaked out that the upcoming meeting of the BusinessRoundtable, which will be closed to the press, will have on its agenda a debate over the topic—"Globalization: if it's good for our workers, why not our top executives?"

Meanwhile, over at the offices of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce near the White House, CEO Tom Donahue is huddled with his aides. The Chamber was planning a joint press conference with its counterpart Mexican Chamber of Commerce to protest President Clinton's clear violation of NAFTA by banning Mexican truck drivers from access to all 50 states.

Already the Teamsters Union and consumer safety groups have been emphasizing the traffic safety hazards of such poorly maintained trucks. Moreover, Teamster drivers are angry over having to compete with \$7 a day Mexican drivers.

The aides have new information for Mr. Donahue that is furrowing his brow. It seems

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

that the head of the Mexican Chamber, Jorge Zapata, after reading the Times, is preparing an offer to replace Mr. Donahue. Zapata, a hard-driving, Harvard Business School trained economist, is willing to work for one-eighth of Mr. Donahue's executive compensation package and move to Washington before the year's end. This could lead to reductions in management salaries at the Chamber below Mr. Donahue's level and result in an overall reduction in membership dues.

Mr. Donahue heaved a sigh and, deferring comment, suggested that they all go out for a three-martini lunch.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, on July 10, I was in Connecticut participating in my district's nominating convention and, therefore, missed six recorded votes.

I take my voting responsibility very seriously, having missed only a handful of votes in my nearly 13 years in Congress.

I would like to say for the record that had I been present I would have voted "no" on recorded vote No. 373, "yes" on recorded vote No. 374, "yes" on recorded vote No. 375, "yes" on recorded vote No. 376, "yes" on recorded vote No. 377, and "no" on recorded vote No. 378.

#### IN HONOR OF JIM DUNBAR

#### HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor one of San Francisco's best-known and best-loved radio personalities as he assumes new responsibilities at the station which has been his home since 1963. Jim Dunbar is leaving the morning show at KGO Radio after 25 years of being San Francisco's favorite way to start the day.

Jim Dunbar's career in radio began in 1952 in East Lansing, MI, where Dunbar worked for WKAR providing commentary for Michigan State football games. Over the next eight years, Dunbar worked as a disc jockey, a newscaster, and a program director, and his work took him from Kansas to Detroit to New Orleans. By 1960, he was working as assistant program director and on-air talent for WLS in Chicago. During the three years he was there, WLS flourished and Dunbar attracted the attention of KGO in San Francisco.

By 1963, KGO had tried a variety of formats, but it always ended up last in the ratings. Dunbar was hired as program director and given the charge of turning around the station's fortunes. By any measure, he has had enormous success. Dunbar began many creative segments, including "The Man on the Street," but his most lasting innovation was the "Newstalk" format. It combined news coverage, commentary, and call-in talk radio in a way that no other station at the time had done. By 1978 "KGO Newstalk AM 810" had

become the most popular station in the market. It has never relinquished that position.

Although Dunbar intended to work solely as the program director, he soon found himself on the air as the afternoon talk show host implementing the Newstalk format. In 1974, he switched from the afternoon show to become the co-anchor of the KGO Radio Morning News. On this program, for the past 26 years, Dunbar has informed and entertained San Francisco as host of the most popular morning show.

Dunbar also hosted KGO Television's morning talk show AM San Francisco from 1965–1979 and anchored the 5 p.m. news from 1974–1976. He not only reported the news on AM San Francisco but became the news when the "Zodiac" serial killer, still at-large, agreed to call Dunbar on the air. The program was so dramatic that rival television stations encouraged their viewers to watch Dunbar's program instead.

In recognition of his leadership and excellence in the field of broadcasting, Dunbar was inducted into the Radio Hall of Fame in 1999. He is currently the only San Francisco radio personality with that distinction. He has also received a Lifetime Achievement Award from Northwestern University's School of Journalism and was part of the Associated Press Television and Radio Association of California-Nevada's "Best Anchor Team" in 1994, along with Ted Wygant.

Though he is leaving the morning show, Jim is not retiring quite yet. He will continue his work at KGO with topical essays and, when called upon, news reports.

I join with his wife, Beth, his children, Brooke and Jim Jr., and all of his loyal listeners in congratulating Jim on a wonderful career thus far and wishing him many more creative years.

#### HONORING KEN BLACKMAN

#### HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

#### HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, we, the Representatives serving Santa Rosa, California, rise today to recognize and celebrate the retirement of Ken Blackman. Ken Blackman served as City Manager for Santa Rosa for 30 years. He was a dedicated and effective public servant. During his time of public service, the city grew into a community that Forbes Magazine named the third-best place to do business in the country. The Press Democrat also ranked Blackman among the 50 Sonoma County people whose leadership and contributions shaped the county in the 20th century.

Ken Blackman helped create Annadel State Park and Santa Rosa Plaza, lobbied for improved services for the homeless, kept city finances stable and helped start the country's wastewater agricultural reclamation project. All of Ken Blackman's efforts have succeeded in his goal to make Santa Rosa a better place.

Mr. Speaker, it is our great pleasure to pay tribute to Ken Blackman for his many years of service to Santa Rosa. We are proud to represent such a fine citizen. We extend our best

wishes to Ken Blackman and his family for continued success in the years of his retirement.

#### IN CELEBRATION OF THE GRAND OPENING OF THE MUSEUM OF AFRICAN AMERICAN TECHNOLOGY SCIENCE VILLAGE OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

#### HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, today I celebrate the Grand Opening of the Museum of African American Technology (MAAT) Science Village in Oakland, California. This event will take place on Saturday, July 29, 2000.

The Science Village is a unique effort by the Northern California Council of Black Professional Engineers (NCCBPE) to present the lives and scientific contributions of African Americans. Through the museum's interactive features, and the ancient African concept of Ma'at, which explores truth and balance in relation to the universe, the Village will encourage the NCCBPE's long standing goal of increasing the number of African American youth who pursue careers in science and engineering.

The Village includes a diverse number of showcases that will reach out to the community. In addition to the scientific concepts and applications that the community has access to, the Science Village will feature a science mobile that will reach out to the community with supplemental classroom material and fun activities.

The actual museum will run a series of seminars about the scientific achievements of African Americans, while providing a collection of magazines, books, and journals that focus on their achievements and their remarkable lives.

It is the hope of the NCCBPE that the scientific accomplishments of African Americans will encourage further discovery in the lives of today's youth. To that end, the museum will also provide further information on methods to prepare for a career in science and engineering. An Internet cafe will also complement the museum's more traditional materials. The cafe will be complete with computers for teaching scientific concepts and technical skills while providing outlets for academic and career research.

The African American Technology Science Village is truly an innovative reminder of the vital ways that the African American community has contributed to this country's development. I am excited to join in the grand opening and look forward to the possibility of similar facilities being established throughout the country.

#### THE RELIGIOUS LAND USE AND INSTITUTIONALIZED PERSONS ACT OF 2000

#### HON. CHARLES T. CANADY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. CANADY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce with my colleagues the

gentleman from New York, Mr. NADLER and the gentleman from Texas, Mr. EDWARDS, the Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act, a bill designed to protect the free exercise of religion from unnecessary government interference. The legislation uses the recognized constitutional authority of the Congress to protect one of the most fundamental aspects of religious freedom—the right to gather and worship—and to protect the religious exercise of a class of people particularly vulnerable to government regulation—institutionalized persons.

The land use section of the legislation would prohibit discrimination against or among religious assemblies and institutions, and prohibit the total unreasonable limits on religious assemblies and institutions. Finally, it would require that land use regulations that substantially burden the exercise of religion be justified by a compelling interest. The legislation would also require that a substantial burden on an institutionalized person's religious exercise be justified by a compelling interest.

The Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act is a partial response to rulings by the Supreme Court which have curtailed constitutional protection for one of our most fundamental rights. In 1990, the Supreme court in *Employment Division v. Smith* held that governmental actions under neutral laws of general applicability—that is, laws which do not “target” religion for adverse treatment—are not ordinarily subject to challenge under the free exercise clause even if they result in substantial burdens on religious practice. In doing so, the Court abandoned the strict scrutiny legal standard for governmental actions that have the effect of substantially burdening the free exercise of religion. Prior to the *Smith* decision the Court had for many years recognized, as the Court said in 1972 in *Wisconsin v. Yoder*, that “[a] regulation neutral on its face may, in its application, nonetheless offend the constitutional requirement for government neutrality if it unduly burdens the free exercise of religion.”

In response to widespread public concern regarding the impact of the *Smith* decision, the Congress in 1993 passed the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, frequently referred to as RFRA, which sought to restore the strict scrutiny legal standard for governmental actions that substantially burdened religious exercise. RFRA was based in part on the power of Congress under Section 5 of the 14th Amendment to “enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions” of the 14th Amendment with respect to the States. The Supreme Court in 1997 in the *City of Boerne v. Flores*, however, held that Congress had gone beyond its proper powers under Section 5 of the 14th Amendment in enacting RFRA.

The Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act approaches the issue of protecting free exercise in a way that will not be subject to the same challenge that succeeded in *Boerne*. Its protection for religious assemblies and institutions and for institutionalized persons applies where the religious exercise is burdened in a program or activity operated by the government that receives Federal financial assistance, a provision closely tracking Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Such protection also applies where the burden on a person's religious exercise, or removal of the burden, would affect interstate commerce, also following in the tradition of the civil rights laws.

In addition, the land use section applies to cases of discrimination and exclusion to cases in which land use authorities can make individualized assessments of proposed land uses. These provisions are designed to remedy the well-documented discriminatory and abusive treatment suffered by religious individuals and organizations in the land use context.

The protection afforded religious exercise by this legislation in the area of land use and zoning will be of great significance to people of faith. Attempting to locate a new church in a residential neighborhood can often be an exercise in futility. Commercial districts are frequently the only feasible avenue for the location of new churches, but many land use schemes permit churches only in residential areas, thus giving the appearance that regulators are being generous to churches when just the opposite is true. Other land use restrictions are more brazen. Some deliberately exclude all new churches from an entire city, others refuse to permit churches to use existing buildings that non-religious assemblies had previously used, and some intentionally change a zone to exclude a church. For example, churches who applied for permits to use a flower shop, a bank, and a theater were excluded when the land use regulators rezoned each small parcel of land into a tiny manufacturing zone.

The Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act is supported by a broad coalition of more than 70 religious and civil rights groups ranging from the Family Research Council and Campus Crusade for Christ to the National Council of Churches People for the American Way. While it does not fill the gap in the legal protections available to people of faith in every circumstance, it will provide critical protection in two important areas where the right to religious exercise is frequently infringed.

#### AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF

**HON. CHARLES F. BASS**

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 10, 2000*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4461) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes:

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the amendment offered by my colleagues from Oklahoma and Maine.

Prescription drugs are playing an increasing role in health care, and thereby account for a growing share of health care costs. To help address this trend, I have supported legislation to make health insurance, including employer-provided and Medicare managed care plans, which often provide special coverage for prescription medication, more affordable, accessible, and fair.

But a particular problem with prescription drug costs is foreign price controls. Countries

like Canada maintain artificially low drug prices, contributing to higher prices in America's free market as companies seek to recoup costs for research and development, which in turn benefits all countries. Simply establishing price controls in America would seriously risk such life-saving and life-improving innovation. Instead, we must focus on ways to break down foreign price controls and create a broader free market in prescription drugs. A first step would be to remove existing barriers to trade while maintaining safety and quality controls.

For example, I am a cosponsor of the Drug Import Fairness Act, H.R. 3240, which would remove unwarranted red tape from legal prescription imports from other countries under current reporting requirements. I also recently cosponsored the International Prescription Drug Parity Act, H.R. 1885, which would revise reporting requirements better to facilitate imports from FDA-certified facilities abroad while continuing to protect safety and quality standards.

This amendment is a step in the same direction, and I hope that Congress will continue to examine additional steps to open up free trade in prescription drugs while maintaining safety and quality standards.

#### FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF

**HON. JAMES P. MORAN**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 12, 2000*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4811) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, the FY 2001 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill is a bare-bones measure.

This bill provides for a mere \$13.3 billion—about \$200 million less than the FY2000 Act and \$1.8 billion, or 12%, below the President's \$15.1 billion FY2001 request.

Most disconcerting are the inadequate funding levels for debt relief and HIV/AIDS, and language placing restrictions on international funds for family planning.

The Foreign Operations Appropriations bill contains only \$82 million of the \$472 million requested for multilateral debt relief assistance. This is appalling.

Developing countries are struggling to pay debts that are crippling their economies. These countries have had to make drastic cuts in education and health care in order to make payments on these debts.

Debt relief is good moral and economic policy. Relieving the debt burden borne by the world's poorest nations will significantly improve the lives of millions of people around the world, while also serving U.S. interests by promoting stability and self-sufficiency in these countries.

Last month, the United Nations issued a report that uncovered the major devastation of

HIV/AIDS occurring in Sub-Saharan Africa. The report stated that one in five adults in Sub-Saharan Africa are infected with the HIV virus. How can the United States sit back and allow such suffering to go on? The answer is we cannot.

Back in April, the President declared AIDS in Africa to be a threat to U.S. national security. This epidemic has the power to devastate economies, overthrow governments, and set off wars. While some believed this statement was an "overreaction," I am convinced that this is an accurate assessment. If we do not provide the necessary funding to contain this epidemic today, the U.S. and the rest of the international community will have to carry a greater burden in the future.

We can no longer allow an isolationist approach to guide our foreign policy, which is exactly what this bill does. As a world leader, the United States should promote globalization and embrace a pro-active, internationalist vision.

Mr. Chairman, I am discouraged with the inadequate funding provided under the FY2001 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill. It is my hope that we will be able to resolve many of the shortcomings in this bill and bring the funding levels closer to the Administration's request. However, in its current form, I regret that I will have to vote against this bill and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

THE HONORABLE D. JOSE MANUEL  
MOLINA GARCIA

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask the United States House of Representatives to join me in offering a national welcome to a very special visitor to the City of Corpus Christi, the Mayor of Toledo, Spain, Excmo. Sr. D. Jose Manuel Molina Garcia.

Mayor Garcia is in my congressional district today as the guest of Corpus Christi's Sister Cities Committee. Toledo, Spain is a sister city of Corpus Christi in the U.S.A. The Sister Cities Committee is an important international economic engine in the Coastal Bend of Texas. I offer my congratulations to the Sister City Committee for the good work that they do.

Even before the advent of the North American Free Trade Agreement, Corpus Christi was becoming a leader in international trade. With the trading agreements we have made in the past decade, the international trade in our area has skyrocketed. The Sister City Committee has had much to do with this dynamic.

The Mayor of Toledo, Spain, Excmo. Sr. D. Jose Manuel Molina Garcia, is a very accomplished leader in Spain and has been active in government and economic affairs during the course of his career. He has served as a Senator and national congressman in Spain's legislature. He is well-versed in matters related to economics, he was schooled as an accountant and an attorney.

Since the official business of the House of Representatives keeps me here today, I wanted to ask the House to join me in offering our best wishes to the Sister Cities of Corpus Christi, U.S.A., and Toledo, Spain. Let us also

welcome the Honorable D. Jose Manuel Molina Garcia to our country.

RECOGNIZING JULETTE O'MEALLY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Julette O'Meally, President of Agape Development Services.

Ms. Julette Hernandez O'Meally has been in the business of managing, developing and training people for more than 15 years. She has served in hospitality, health care and other service industries in the United States and the Caribbean. Her clients range from Fortune 100 companies to individual entrepreneurs.

Whether on an organizational or an individual level, her work centers around increasing the profitability and effectiveness of her clients—by focusing on the personal/professional development of each person, as well as on the development of the organization. This is done through consultations, workshops and individual coaching sessions. Her work with recent clients includes creating, developing and delivering comprehensive orientation programs and training initiatives in customer service, supervisory/management development and communication skills. Ms. O'Meally has held a variety of operations management positions in the hospitality and retail industries. This management experience adds a certain level of credibility and depth of knowledge to the training programs she develops.

Ms. O'Meally is also the founder of the Beethoven Reading Club—a non-profit organization dedicated to the inspiration and development of children. Ms. O'Meally has recently written a book on how to raise self-esteem in children and their parents. She is also a co-founder of Agape Community Services, which offers free workshops and consultations to nonprofit organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and all of my colleagues to join me in recognizing the lifelong efforts of Julette O'Meally, and wish her continued success in her future endeavors.

NAUM FALKOVICH

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have the privilege of acknowledging the former Naum Falkovich, an immigrant from the Ukraine. As Supervisor for the Transportation Authority, Mr. Falkovich helped to clean up the world's worst nuclear disaster at Chernobyl in 1986. He made daily trips to the nuclear disaster to ensure proper evacuation, while his wife, Lyusya Falkovich, helped clothe those in the immediate area of the disaster. Mrs. Falkovich later received a medal for her special efforts during the disaster.

In 1993, their desire to escape a land of religious persecution motivated the family to sell all of their belongings, including the precious medal. The Falkovich family sought refuge in

America, a land where opportunities are boundless and freedoms are afforded to every human. Fearing his death would arrive before his citizenship, Mr. Falkovich's family contacted my office seeking assistance to expedite the naturalization process. On June 9, 2000, just hours before his death, the 71 year old immigrant named Naum Falkovich received his last wish and became a citizen of the United States. Only a few hours later the proud U.S. citizen lost his grueling battle with cancer.

I speak today to honor Mr. Falkovich, and his courage to seek a better life for himself and his beloved family.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE ETTA  
STANKO

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to one of Darien, Connecticut's most notable volunteers and political activists, and my friend, Etta Stanko, who died June 12 at her home. She was 75 and had lived here for more than 40 years. I would like to read into the record excerpts from a news article of June 15, 2000, written by Locker McCarthy of the Darien News-Review, celebrating her life.

"One of her best friends and a fellow former president of the Darien Community Association, Marge Harrington, said she had known Ms. Stanko and her family 'since they moved to Noroton Bay, where we were, about 35 years ago. She used to call herself a 'professional volunteer,' recalled Ms. Harrington, 'and she certainly did a lot of things. She was everyone's dream volunteer—when she believed in a cause she gave 100 percent. She was a good person and a good friend,' said Ms. Harrington. 'We were with her just last Friday and we went to see 'Small Time Crooks,' and we all laughed.'"

"Just three weeks before her death, Ms. Stanko was notified she was to be the next recipient of the Georgina B. Davis Award for her outstanding fund raising efforts on behalf of the Western Connecticut Chapter of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society. Ms. Stanko became involved in trying to further research into M.S. after another past president of the D.C.A. became afflicted with the disease, and so became one of the original members of the Western Connecticut Chapter's committee that sponsors the annual March into Spring fashion show. 'She's been a very good friend since 1978,' said Chapter Director Loretta Weitzel. 'She was a wonderful woman, a mentor, and we'll miss her.'"

"Ms. Stanko was also an ardent leader of town Republicans. For 10 years she served on the Republican Town Committee, and was for two years, a decade ago, its president. She was elected to the Representative Town Meeting every two years from 1986 to 1996, when she did not to run."

"She was not a reticent member of the RTM, and with her high, piping voice, reminiscent in tone if not in content to Eleanor Roosevelt's, she was an instantly recognizable member of this town's political class. Former First Selectman Henry Sanders said, 'She represented reason and stability and meant a lot

to me; she did an awful lot and was a significant person in this town, and shared my Republican vision."

"It wasn't only her GOP cohorts who were expressing sadness about Ms. Stanko's passing. Former Democratic Town Committee Chairman Anne Shaw remembered her work as one of those 'instrumental' in the creation of the Senior Center (founded by Ms. Harrington and Caroline Murray). 'What a loss,' remarked Ms. Shaw. 'I saw her last week and she was really happy and giggly. I haven't seen her looking so well in a long time. I always enjoyed working with her and I think she was a role model for all of us.'"

"Town Tax Collector and longtime friend of Ms. Stanko's, Robert Locke, said, 'I've lost a good friend and a wonderful gal who was a tireless and dedicated volunteer. I said to my wife, 'They must need some head volunteers up there!'"

"Etta Marquardt Stanko was born on December 29, 1924 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the daughter of the late Guy Marquardt and the late Bertha Bloh. Ms. Stanko attended the University of Pennsylvania and worked as an auditor for the Pennsylvania Railroad in the 1940's and 50's before assisting in the family business, Stanko Associates."

"Ms. Stanko had volunteered at the Darien Community Association (DCA) since 1961 and served two consecutive terms as president of the DCA from 1977 to 1981. She has also served as Treasurer, Finance Chairman, Thrift Shop volunteer and board member. Among her many accomplishments at the DCA were creating a merit scholarship award for Darien public school graduates, launching a planning and development committee and began glucose screening and a health fair in cooperation with the Darien Lion's Club, opened what became the Darien Nature Center at Cherry Lawn Park and helped promote alcohol education and abuse programs at Darien High School."

"She has also spent decades in service to the Salvation Army, of which she was chairman of the service unit at the time of her death, and with Family Children's Agency. She also spent six years on the board of directors for Darien United Way and eight years on the board of the Darien Senior Center. She was a member of the Connecticut Commission on Aging and was on the board of directors for the American Red Cross where she had volunteered for 14 years."

"Ms. Stanko was predeceased by her husband, Joseph Stanko. She is survived by one son, Joseph C. Stanko, Jr. of Alexandria, Virginia; one daughter, Alyse Stanko Pleiter of Villa Park Illinois; and two grandchildren."

"'She was very proud of her children,' said Ms. Harrington. 'Her son is a lawyer and her daughter is a budding writer. And she had wonderful grandchildren she doted on. She recently traveled to Spain and Portugal and had a good time. She did a lot of nice things in the last part of her life.'"

On a more personal note, I would like to add that Ms. Stanko was also on the board of directors of the Bank of Darien, was an active member of St. John's Roman Catholic Church in Darien, and was a wonderful past volunteer for my campaigns for Congress, although this year she supported a challenger for the Republican nomination.

Etta Stanko was a great lady who had a powerful impact on her family, friends, and

those she served in her extensive volunteer endeavors. We all miss her dearly.

#### SUPPORTING THE DEMOCRATIC SUBSTITUTE TO THE MARRIAGE TAX PENALTY RELIEF RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

**HON. NANCY PELOSI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 12, 2000*

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, throughout the Appropriations process, the Republicans have attempted to portray Democrats and Democratic priorities in the areas of health, education, and other important federal initiatives as fiscally irresponsible. However, priorities such as health research, school construction, and teacher training are underfunded in the appropriations bills because the Republicans insisted on including massive tax cuts for the wealthy in the budget resolution. Which is the more accurate definition of fiscal responsibility—massive tax cuts that do not benefit most Americans or targeted tax cuts that leave room for health and education for all Americans?

Today's debate raises that same question. The Republican Marriage Reconciliation Act will cost an astounding \$182 billion over the next ten years, consuming nearly one-fourth of the on-budget surplus. Democrats have a sensible alternative that costs almost half as much as the Republican bill, while still providing marriage penalty tax relief to a majority of Americans.

The fact is that most married couples are subject to tax at the 15% marginal rate. The only marriage penalty faced by most of these couples is due to the fact that the standard deduction for a joint return is less than twice the standard deduction for single taxpayers. The Democratic substitute would eliminate this marriage penalty by increasing the standard deduction for joint returns so that it is equal to twice the standard allowed to single taxpayers.

In addition, low-income married couples also face a marriage penalty in the earned income tax credit. The Democratic substitute would reduce those penalties by increasing the income level at which the EITC begins to phase out by \$2,000 in 2001 and by \$2,500 in 2002 and thereafter.

The Republicans portray themselves as the party of tax cuts and Democrats as the opponents of tax relief, but the reality has always been quite different. The reality of the bill being debated today is that the bulk of the tax cuts they propose are not marriage penalty relief, but rather a widening of tax brackets that benefit higher income taxpayers. As a result, half of the tax cuts in the Republican bill go to those who do not currently pay any marriage penalty.

What Democrats have emphasized, today and always, is the importance of fairness in providing tax relief—fairness that ensures family security and protects our nation's priorities. The Democratic substitute would benefit the vast majority of married couples, and provide greater tax relief for low-income taxpayers than would the Republican bill. We should provide fiscally responsible tax relief to those Americans who need it most. I urge my col-

leagues to vote no on the Marriage Penalty Reconciliation Act and yes on the Democratic substitute.

#### RECOGNIZING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF PANAMAX OF SAN RAFAEL

**HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate the 25th Anniversary of Panamax of San Rafael. Panamax, the country's foremost designer and manufacturer of power protection equipment, is deserving of special Congressional recognition. What started out as a one room, single employee operation has become a multi-million dollar enterprise that provides employment opportunities to over one hundred individuals. Panamax has been a strong supporter of small business and has a record of hiring employees from the 6th Congressional District.

Panamax has earned a reputation for innovation and service to producers and users of a wide variety of high-tech equipment. The company has developed an important niche in the area of devices that provide protection from power surges and spikes. It also provides a complete guarantee on every unit produced.

Panamax has strongly supported international trade and has substantially expanded its trade with Canada, Latin America and the Pacific Rim countries. It continues to be an innovator and leader in the power protection field in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay tribute to congratulate Panamax as they mark two decades of service. I am very proud to be representing such a fine company in Congress. I extend my best wishes to Henry Moody, and the Panamax family, for continued success in the years to come.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF AEROSPACE ELECTRONIC COMMERCE DAY, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

**HON. BARBARA LEE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I advise my colleagues that the Aerospace Electronic Commerce Working Group, sponsored by the Aerospace Industries Association, is meeting on July 19, 2000, in Oakland, California, where they are collaborating and reaching consensus about electronic commerce standards and implementation conventions. The purpose is to simplify eBusiness implementation for small- and medium-size suppliers who must comply with both government and commercial requirements for electronic commerce capabilities.

Without collaboration among supply chain leaders at the top of virtual enterprise trading teams, suppliers face complexities that compound implementation and compliance costs. The Aerospace initiative began several years

ago with consultants from Oakland leading facilitation on behalf of the Department of Defense Joint Electronic Commerce Program Office, managed by the Oakland Electronic Commerce Resource Center Program.

This is an ongoing requirement as business rules, business process scenarios, and enabling technologies change constantly.

Having the ability to conduct electronic commerce is a requirement for any business that is serving government customers. It is also a requirement for members of defense and other agency supply chains. The effort by supply chain leaders to make it possible for all suppliers to participate is to be commended.

I am proud that our community can catalyze progress on behalf of suppliers, many of which are minority, small disadvantaged businesses. Electronic commerce and eBusiness can increase access by small- and medium-sized businesses to new and expanding market opportunities.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE  
KATY GEISSERT

HON. STEVEN T. KUYKENDALL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor former Torrance Mayor, Katy Geissert. Katy, along with Toyota Motor Sales USA, will be honored tomorrow night at the Torrance Cultural Arts Center Foundation's 50th anniversary gala.

Katy is a pioneer in South Bay politics. In 1974, Katy became the first woman elected to the Torrance City Council. After serving three terms, she became the first woman elected Mayor of the City of Torrance. Katy paved the way for women to hold public office in Torrance. A resident of Torrance for nearly a half century, Katy has been actively involved in the local community.

Her contributions to the Torrance community are numerous. Katy was the Founding President of the Torrance Cultural Arts Center Foundation, past chairman of the Torrance Salvation Army Advisory Board, consultant to the South Bay/Harbor Volunteer Bureau, and charter board member of the Torrance League of Women Voters.

I commend Katy for her tireless work on behalf of the South Bay. The community she represented is a better place to live because of her service. Congratulations on this much deserved honor.

A TRIBUTE TO JOHN THOMAS  
THORNTON, JR.

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago, I had an opportunity to participate in a day of celebration and remembrance of the great contribution to agriculture and the economy in general made by the late John Thomas Thornton, Jr., of the community of Parrott, Georgia. If you are not familiar with the name, you are not alone. Even in the area of southwest

Georgia where he lived and farmed most of his life, many people are not fully aware of his contribution, which impacts our lives even today.

J.T. Thornton invented the peanut shaker, a harvesting device that came into common use in the 1940's. His invention revolutionized the peanut industry. By making the harvesting process faster and more efficient, the peanut shaker contributed greatly to the economic growth of our area of Georgia and, in fact, to the country at large.

Mr. Thornton spent some 40 years developing and perfecting his invention. It was a magnificent achievement. The history of this achievement was beautifully presented in an essay written by a student from Parrott, Bonnie West, who won high honors when she entered the paper in the National History Day competition. Her accomplishment helped revive community interest in Mr. Thornton's invention, which he called the "Victory Peanut Harvester."

The people of Parrott, including members of the Thornton family, are establishing a museum on the invention of the peanut shaker, and sponsored the day of celebration that included a parade and a number of other events. It was an exciting and enjoyable day, and it helped bring wider recognition of what this native southwest Georgian achieved.

Although farmers did not have any more spare time back then than they do today, J.T. Thornton somehow found the time to apply his practical knowledge of farming, and his extraordinary grasp of engineering and mechanics, to overcome all of the difficulties he must have encountered until he produced something that raised the quality of life for countless Americans. This is a story we are proud of in southwest Georgia, and that can inspire other Americans, especially our young people. Mr. Speaker, it is, therefore, a story I want to share with our colleagues in Congress.

TRIBUTE TO ARMANDO "ACE"  
ALAGNA

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, recently, the city of Newark experienced the sad loss of a wonderful community leader whom I was proud to call a friend, Mr. Armando "Ace" Alagna. Publisher of the popular newspaper *The Italian Tribune*, Mr. Alagna distinguished himself through his many humanitarian contributions, not only in our community, but around the globe. Proud of his Italian heritage, he was instrumental in the naming of the Columbus Day holiday, and he transformed the Columbus Day Parade in Newark into one of the largest and most successful in the entire nation. I know my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives join me in honoring the memory of this great patriot and humanitarian and in extending our sympathy to the Alagna family. I submit the beautiful eulogy delivered by his daughter, Marion Fortunato, be included in the official CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

EULOGY, ARMANDO "ACE" ALAGNA

We gather here today . . . in this beautiful church . . . among friends and family to say goodbye to my father, Ace Alagna. There

were few places he cherished more than this. His father helped build it decades ago and he was forever devoted to St. Lucy's and the Blessed Mother. He would swell with pride to see all of you here today, paying last respects, and remembering the life you shared with him in a setting so dear to his heart.

Since my father passed away last week, nearly everyone who has known him has taken a moment to share with me, and the rest of the family, memories they had of him—favors he had done, photos he had taken, laughs they had shared. Seemingly everyone held a cherished memory of him in their heart. Suddenly, I realized how much I shared my father with all of you. He wasn't just a father to me and my sisters; he wasn't just a husband to our mother. He was someone to whom many of you turned. I know how much it meant to him to be able to help in time of trouble and how much he enjoyed celebrating prosperity. The cards, phone calls, prayers, and your presence here today shows my family how much he meant to all of you and we thank you for helping ease the pain of this difficult time.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth, Yea, said the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them.

Ace Alagna's "works" will indeed follow him to his Eternal home and those he left behind will remember his "labours." The people of Italy for whom he organized a one million dollar relief effort—building shelters for the homeless and a children's home, bringing hope to a land ravaged by despair—will remember his labours. The people of Poland—for whom he arranged the delivery of surplus medicinal supplies during a time of terrible disease—will remember his labours. Most importantly, the people of Italian heritage in America—on whose behalf he fought for most of his life—will remember his labours.

Countless families will long treasure the photos he took of their loved ones—weddings and communions, births and baptisms—if the occasion was special, the Italian American community knew who to call: "One Shot Ace." Then, after years spent photographing United States presidents as a member of the White House Press Corps, he bought a struggling weekly newspaper, the *Italian Tribune*, and turned it into the voice of the Italian American people. If an issue concerned the Italian American community, you can be sure Ace had an opinion. More often than not, his ideas met with great success and helped earn for our community the respect and recognition we deserve as major contributors to the American mosaic.

Ethnic pride is a concept most people consider in their spare time. For some, it is a chance to associate with a few friends. For others, it is a hobby to be dusted off a couple of times each year for a few parades and festivals. A few make a genuine effort to make a real contribution. But it takes someone like my father—someone willing to dedicate his life full time to the cause to make a significant difference.

He played a large role in the naming of Columbus Day as a national holiday. He revived the Newark Columbus Day Parade and served as its Executive Director for nearly thirty years. He brought A-list celebrities, huge crowds and millions of dollars of revenue to a city directly in need of an economic and social boost.

All along, my family had a front row seat as we watched this amazing man succeed where others had failed. We watched with awe as he presented awards to American heroes such as Ronald Reagan, Mickey Mantle, Joe DiMaggio, and Frank Sinatra. We watched with pride as he was thanked for his efforts. Keys to cities all around the world.



Plaques from organizations which had benefited from his midas touch.

We watched with admiration as Pope John Paul II thanked him for efforts on behalf of the people of Poland. Our hearts swelled as he was made a Knight of Malta, the highest honor the Catholic Church can bestow upon a lay person. His most treasured accolades were presented by the Italian government: Cavaliere della Repubblica D'Italia and the Cavaliere Officiale.

He was the first Italian American to receive the State of Israel Award, presented in recognition of his contributions to the brotherhood of nationalities. He also received the John F. Kennedy Library for Minorities Award, the Four Chaplains Legion of Honor Award, the Boys' Towns of Italy Humanitarian Award, and the National American Committee on Italian Migration Award. One of his final accolades—the Ellis Island medal of honor—was a fitting cap on his remarkable life. Given to Americans of ethnic origin who exemplify the ideals of our melting pot society, the Medal of Honor brought closure to a life spent living the American dream.

There is an old Italian proverb: Chi fa buona vita, fa buona morte. He who lives well, dies well. A good life makes a good death. Few people ever squeezed more life out of their time on this Earth than did my father. He was a Renaissance Man in the truest sense of the word. When he was taking pictures, he was an artist. When he was acting in films, he was an entertainer. When he fought for Italian American causes, he was a leader. Most importantly, to his family, he was a provider.

"His four girls"—he called us. "Ace and his four queens"—his friends would joke. Through all the years, his love and complete devotion to his family were his most admirable qualities. He lost both of his parents at a very young age. He grew up without the strong bond of a family. Somehow, he instinctively recognized the importance of family and his life became a testament to the limitless boundaries of a man's love for his family. I realize now the priceless gifts he has given me. Not only my appreciation for my culture and heritage, but also for the sanctity of family.

My father's love for "his four girls" was boundless and we knew we'd never want for anything while he watched over us. He regarded his grandchildren as gifts from God, beautiful children able to carry on his legacy long after he left this life. But if it is possible for one man to love someone even more than my father loved any of us, I believe his feelings for his wife would qualify. In "Paradiso", Dante described his love for Beatrice as a love that moved the sun and the stars. Ace and Josie had this kind of love. As you all know, he was at times a gruff man. And, he has even been known to raise his voice from time to time in order to make a point. But you should have seen the tenderness he displayed towards Josie in the quiet times. When they were alone, away from the spotlight, away from the responsibilities and the pressures. While fifty-five years is certainly a long time to spend with someone, I'm sure Ace would forego an eternity of Heavenly bliss for one more moment with his beloved Josephine. I hope each of you one day experiences the kind of love we each received for a lifetime from our father.

And he dreamed,

and beheld a ladder set up on the earth,  
and the top of it reached to heaven;  
and behold the angels of God ascending and descending on it.

I see this ladder going to Heaven. I see my father, not as he has been these past two years, crippled and betrayed by a broken body. I see him as he was while we were all

growing up. A man of boundless energy, enthusiasm and exuberance.

We see him as he rises up that ladder to see what's happening on the other side. I see my father photographing everyone from presidents and heads of state to athletes and entertainers. I see him laughing with his celebrity pals as he gave them a copy of the paper and set up another photo. When he saw an opportunity, he pursued it with uncommon zeal. Rarely did he ever miss a photo he wanted. My sisters and I used to tease him by saying that the only person he hadn't photographed was Jesus Christ. Well . . . by now I'm sure he's snapped Jesus, the Apostles . . . probably the entire Holy Family.

Now, with our blessings and prayers, may he rest in peace.

Good night, Daddy. Sleep well.

#### FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF

**HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 12, 2000*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4811) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes:

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Chairman, in May of this year, I was proud to speak in support of Representative SMITH's bill to monitor and eliminate sex trafficking here in the U.S. and abroad. After an arduous six year struggle to address the problem of sex industries worldwide with my own bill, I was pleased to see Rep. SMITH's bill pass with strong bipartisan support.

As a result of this successful effort, the U.S. is now in a position to put pressure on other nations to adopt policies that will eradicate sex trafficking practices inside and between their borders. We are also in a position to prosecute and punish the traffickers themselves and thereby put an end to coordinated kidnapping and prostitution rings.

In the wake of this victory, however, there is still a great deal of work to be done. Over the past six years, it has become abundantly clear to me that the phenomenon of trafficking of women and children will never be fully eliminated until we develop safe shelters, psychological services and reintegration programs for returning sex trafficking victims. This amendment, offered by Rep. BERNIE SANDERS, strives to respond to this growing problem by granting assistance to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) who provide shelter and reintegration assistance to women and children victims of international trafficking.

Today, in many countries of transit or destination where victims are found, there is an immediate need for temporary and safe shelter, medical and psychological services, access to translators and appropriate NGO consultations and assistance. But the resources are limited or in some cases, nonexistent.

When there is no shelter available for these victims, governments will often place the victim in detention with criminals and then imme-

diately deport her the next day. The need to deport victims immediately due to the lack of shelter thereby increases the risk that the victim will return to trafficking or a dangerous situation back home. Returning these individuals to a threatening environment is a crime in and of itself, not to mention counterproductive and psychologically damaging to the victim.

Another challenge we face is how to effectively reintegrate victims into their families and community structures after being trafficked abroad. For many victims, they return home with the stigma of prostitution or suffer with HIV/AIDS—only to be rejected by their families and communities. In the worst case scenarios, traffickers anticipate this rejection and attempt to retraffic these victims at the border.

To prevent these repeat offenses and to provide victims with a fighting chance to improve their lives, I rise in strong support of the Sanders-Smith amendment. If approved, this amendment will provide international NGOs with a \$2.5 million increase to ensure that victims escape the trafficking world for good.

#### A TRIBUTE TO ARMANDO AND BETTY RODRIGUEZ ON THEIR FIFTIETH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

**HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. DOOLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Armando and Betty Rodriguez of Fresno, CA, who are this weekend celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary. As life-long residents of Fresno and active participants in the community, Armando and Betty have had a tremendous impact on their friends, neighbors and fellow community members over the past 50 years, and have demonstrated a loving devotion to one another that make their successful marriage an inspiring example.

Betty and Armando Rodriguez were both born in Fresno and were high school sweethearts at Edison High School, where they graduated in 1947. They were married on July 15, 1950 and 2 years later, Armando joined the U.S. Air Force, serving for 4 years including a tour of duty in Korea. After being discharged, Armando reunited with Betty in Fresno and completed his undergraduate degree. After being accepted to Lincoln University School of Law in San Francisco, Armando began his legal studies while Betty supported both of them by working in a number of part time jobs.

Armando's deep commitment to serving the public interest through the legal system was demonstrated immediately after he passed the bar exam and returned to California's Central Valley to help establish the California Rural Legal Assistance office in Madera. His commitment to public service has been the hallmark of his career, having served as an elected member of the Fresno County Board of Supervisors from 1972 to 1975, and on the bench as a Fresno Municipal Court judge for 20 years, from 1975 to 1995.

Though he officially retired from the bench in 1995, Armando continues to serve in his capacity as a judge when called upon. He has also been actively involved in the Fresno

Torreon Sister Cities program, Arte Americas, Fresno Metropolitan Rotary, and previously served as the state president of the Mexican American Political Association.

Betty Rodriguez has also been active in a number of community organizations, helping to found the League of Mexican American Women, and participating in Ladies Aid to Retarded Citizens, the League of Women Voters, the Mexican-American Political Association, Friends of the Library, and countless other organizations. Despite her many commitments to the community, she has also been a devoted caretaker of the Rodriguez home throughout their 50 years of marriage and has been the behind the scenes leader keeping the family very close.

The key to Armando and Betty's 50 years together has been their undiminished love for each other and for those around them, and their shared and deep desire to contribute to the local community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in congratulating Armando and Betty Rodriguez on celebrating their 50th year of marriage, and expressing our hope that they are blessed with many more joyous years together.

#### COMMENDATION OF MARIO CRUZ

#### HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. GARY MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Mario Cruz, a Victorville High School student, for his numerous and laudable achievements.

Mario's commitment to education is demonstrated by his perfect attendance record and excellent grades. His ability to excel in school is made all the more impressive when one takes into account the exclusive attention he gives to his home duties, while additionally helping to support himself through work and occupational training.

Despite losing both of his parents at a young age, Mario has remained positive in nature and dedicated to building a prosperous personal and community life. Mario's overwhelming triumph over difficult and challenging circumstances is both moving and inspiring.

Mario's long list of educational accomplishments include attaining excellent grades, being in the top 5% of his class, achieving perfect attendance, serving as a Junior Class Officer and Key Club Officer, attending after school occupational training, and summer school classes for extra credit.

Mario's decision to remain alcohol, tobacco, drug and gang free and his incalculable future potential serve as an invaluable and exemplary model of dedication, honesty, determination, strength of character and success for his community and peers.

Respected and well-liked by all teachers and peers alike, Mario Cruz embodies the finest qualities of America's youth.

Mario has also been fortunate enough to have the unwavering support of a group of Diamond Bar, Pomona, and Victorville residents and community leaders including Dr. Joseph Eiswert, D.M.D., who operates the Smilemakers dental practice; Christine Briggs,

the Executive Director for, United Way; Felix and Margaret Diaz; Lyle Henry; Mel Friedland, Esq.; Dorothy Harper, Esq.; John Clifford, Esq.; Marta Melendez of Catholic Charities; Sister Sharon Becker, Vice President, at St. Mary's Medical Center; Rhonda Morken, the Executive Director of One 2 One Mentors; Ronald Wilson, Chairman, President, and CEO of Desert Community Bank, DCB; Peter Schmidt, Vice President of UmLab; Eddie Cortez, Mayor of Pomona, Mike Radlovic 41st. Congressional District Bush Campaign, GOP Chair, and Lincoln Club President; Edda Gahm Diamond Bar Republican Woman's Club, Bush Campaign Chair; Diamond Bar Councilman Robert Huff; Carolyn Elfelt and Dr. York Lee, Walnut Valley Unified School District Board Members; Nancy J. Mc Cracken, Brenda Phyllis Engdahl, Pomona Unified School District; Nick Anis, Diamond Bar Sister City, President; Patricia Anis, Vice Chair Diamond Bar Parks and Recreation Commission; Gil Villavicencio, Owner, Whole Enchilada restaurant chain; and others.

These individuals have pledged their support for "Project Mario," an effort aimed at helping this promising high school junior complete his secondary education and continue on at a four-year college.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I congratulate Mario Cruz and extend to him this much deserved recognition for his courage of both heart and mind.

#### TRIBUTE TO CALIFORNIA STATE SENATOR TERESA P. HUGHES

#### HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity to pay tribute to California State Senator Teresa P. Hughes, who is retiring at the end of this year concluding more than a quarter of century in distinguished public service to the citizens of California. During her illustrious career in the California Assembly and Senate, Teresa Hughes has authored and/or co-authored hundreds of important legislative initiatives resulting in improved standards of living for the citizens of our great State. I am, therefore, proud to publicly commend her for her exemplary service and to share this retrospective of her exceptional career with my colleagues.

A native of New York City, Teresa Hughes received her bachelor of science in Physiology and Public Health and completed her graduate work in Sociology at Hunter College. She holds a master of arts in education administration from New York University, and earned a Ph.D. in education administration from the Claremont Graduate School in Claremont, CA. She is married to physician Dr. Frank E. Staggers, and is the proud mother of attorney Vincent Hughes and Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Deirdre Hughes.

Dr. Teresa Hughes was elected to the California State Assembly in a special election on June 17, 1975. Over the next 17 years she authored numerous legislative initiatives, including measures establishing the Hughes Earthquake Safety Act of 1987; the Hughes-Hart Education Reform Act of 1983; and the Conflict Resolution and School Violence Re-

duction Program. In addition, she successfully fought for increased funding for research grants into the causes of Lupus and high blood pressure, diseases that disproportionately impact the African-American community.

Owing largely to her keen leadership skills and legislative acumen, while serving in the Assembly she was selected by her peers to Chair the Committees on Education; Human Services; and Housing and Community Development. She served as the first chair of the California Legislative Black Caucus, as well as the California Women Legislators Caucus.

In recognition of her distinguished contributions to public education, in 1988 the Los Angeles Unified School District honored then-Assemblywoman Hughes by renaming an elementary school in her name in the city of Cudahy, CA. The "Teresa Hughes Elementary School," thus stands as a fitting legacy to her longtime, public and personal commitment to ensuring quality education for California's school children.

For the past 6 years, State Senator Hughes has continued her strong advocacy for the citizens of California. Currently, she is the Chair of the Senate Committee on Public Employment and Retirement, and is a member of the Committees on Appropriations; Education; Energy, Utilities, and Communications; Government Organization; Health and Human Services; and Insurance.

Mr. Speaker, for more than 25 years, Teresa Hughes has selflessly committed herself to improving the human condition for the people of the great state of California. She has carved out an enviable legislative record, and leaves a legacy for every young person to emulate who aspires to a career in public service. I am proud to call her my friend and to single her out for this special recognition here today.

I have no doubt that she will continue to make contributions to our society, even as she prepares to set sail on a new course. On behalf of the citizens of my congressional district, I want to thank her for her service. I wish her and Frank, a future that is rich with good health and good fortune.

#### INS SHOULD NOT DEPORT THE MART FAMILY TO ROMANIA

#### HON. DARLENE HOOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of a family that I have come to know very well in my time in Congress.

Julian and Veronica Mart and their children Paul and Adelina fled their homeland of Romania in the turmoil surrounding the downfall of communism. They came to the United States, like so many others before them, seeking its promise, and fleeing from a country where the freedom we cherish was unknown. They fled tyranny and persecution and wanted nothing more than to live out the American dream, to make a better life for themselves and their children.

When they entered America, Lady Liberty welcomed them to our shores—but the INS did not. The INS has done everything in its considerable powers to deny the Marts the opportunity to live the American dream. The INS



denied their application for political asylum, despite credible evidence that they faced retribution from the Romanian government if they returned home. And now INS bureaucrats have denied their application under the Diversity Visa program—on a technicality. The INS has done a great injustice to this family that must be made right. If it is not, the Marts may be deported.

The Marts have made a great impact on their community and have become well-loved by their friends and neighbors. I have here signatures from over 700 people who believe the Marts should be allowed to stay in the country. What is truly remarkable about this is that these signatures were gathered by teenage girls, friends of Adelina Mart who love her so much and believe so strongly in her cause that they have made this effort to help her.

Even the Honorable Robert Jones, a federal judge who heard the Marts' case against the INS, agrees that their treatment has been unjust. In handing down his opinion, he said, "The Marts are good people. They are highly intelligent, creative people. . . . And this is where they—in my view, this is the country where they belong. . . . The person was given the lottery opportunity, was denied that opportunity on a technicality, and it just isn't right in my opinion."

America has always been a city upon a hill and a light unto the world. And throughout our history America has welcomed those who have been driven from their homelands by hunger, government tyranny, religious persecution, and poverty. We must not allow this proud legacy to die. We must not drive away those whom we should welcome with open arms. We must not allow this injustice to stand. And we must not allow the INS to deport this family.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent yesterday, Wednesday, July 12, 2000, and as a result, missed rollcall votes 386 through 395. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall vote 386, "yes" on rollcall vote 387, "yes" on rollcall vote 388, "yes" on rollcall vote 389, "yes" on rollcall vote 390, "yes" on rollcall vote 391, "yes" on rollcall vote 392, "yes" on rollcall vote 393, "no" on rollcall vote 394, and "yes" on rollcall vote 395.

#### THE RETIREMENT OF CHARLES F. LEE

#### HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to note the impending retirement of Charles F. Lee. After a distinguished career of public service to our nation, Chuck will retire from Federal service this week.

Chuck personifies the best of our Federal public servants. Personal qualities that include

unquestioned integrity, diligence and tenacity, thoughtfulness and thoroughness, a willingness to confront difficult and complex issues and a determination to establish both the facts and the truth together with a thoroughly professional demeanor describe Chuck Lee.

Chuck currently serves as the Democratic Counsel of the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs. Chuck's contributions are indeed noteworthy, but they are just the capstone of a remarkable career. Chuck's service to the nation includes undertaking a wide range of demanding responsibilities. Highlights of his career include serving as the Assistant Director for Veterans' Benefits Programs for the Department of Veterans Affairs; counsel to the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee; Executive Assistant to former Assistant Secretary of Labor Preston Taylor; and, a senior staff member of the Commission on Servicemembers and Veterans Transition Assistance. As a veteran who served in Vietnam, Chuck's public service career has been dedicated to assisting his fellow veterans.

Chuck joined the Democratic staff of the House Veterans Affairs Committee early last year and has made significant contributions to the work of the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee in a broad range of policy areas. We will miss his shrewd judgment, his thorough preparation and his sense of humor. Thank you, Chuck, for your high ideals and your dedication to America's veterans. We wish you only the best in all of your future endeavors.

#### TRIBUTE TO LT. GEN. JAMES M. LINK OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY

#### HON. ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER, JR.

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that Lieutenant General James M. Link is retiring after 33 years of exemplary service in the United States Army. He has served his country with dignity, honor, and integrity.

General Link was born in Columbus, Ohio, but grew up in North Carolina. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the U.S. Army Ordnance Corps in 1967 after completing undergraduate work at Methodist College and graduate work at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He also has a master's degree in business administration from the University of Tennessee. His military education includes the Army Command and General Staff College and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. He holds honorary doctorate degrees from Methodist College and the University of Alabama, Huntsville.

A veteran of Vietnam and Desert Storm, General Link has held numerous command and staff positions leading to his current assignment as Deputy Commanding General, Army Materiel Command. Most recently, he was Chief of Staff of U.S. Army Materiel Command. Prior to that, he served as Commander, U.S. Army Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal, AL. (now Aviation and Missile Command) from June 1994 to July 1997 and Deputy Commander, 21st Theater Army Area Com-

mand, U.S. Army Europe and Seventh Army, from July 1993 to June 1994. From January 1992 to June 1993, he served as the MICOM Deputy Commanding General. He also served at MICOM from 1986 to 1989 as Director of Materiel Management Directorate in what is now the Integrated Materiel Management Center, and served as the Acting Director of this organization for eight months.

He has held various logistical and staff assignments. While Commander, 16th Corps Support Group, V Corps, Hanau, Germany, he deployed to Southwest Asia in support of VII Corps during Operations Desert Shield and Storm. He was Deputy for Training Developments, U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command; Chief, Ordnance Assignment Branch, MILPERCEN; Commander, 194th Maintenance Battalion, Camp Humphreys, Korea; and Department of the Army Staff Officer, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics. In Vietnam, he served as Company Commander and Technical Supply Officer, 173rd Airborne Brigade.

General Link's awards and decorations include: the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit (with 3 Oak Leaf Clusters), the Bronze Star Medal (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters), the Meritorious Service Medal (with 3 Oak Leaf Clusters), the Army Commendation Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster), the Army Achievement Medal, the Senior Army Parachute Badge, and the Army General Staff Identification Badge.

Mr. Speaker, Lieutenant General Link deserves the thanks and praise of the nation that he has faithfully served for so long. I know the members of the House will join me in wishing him, his wife of 30 years, Judy and his daughter, Carey, all the best in the years ahead.

#### RECOGNIZING MARC AND JAY ELLIS

#### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize two remarkable entrepreneurs, Marc Ellis and, his brother, Jay Ellis. Marc Ellis is the Chief Executive Officer, and Jay Ellis is the President of MyPinStripes.com, a Brooklyn based Internet business that is quickly becoming a premier Internet based valet service company. MyPinStripes.com focuses on communities that have traditionally been ignored by garment care and apparel service providers.

Marc and Jay Ellis were born to Joe and Katherine Ellis in Rockville Center, Long Island. Marc, born in August 1970, is married to Gardy Ellis and has three children: Marc 11, Kathleen and Sydney. Marc graduated from Springfield Gardens High School in Queens, New York in 1988, and earned a BA in Finance from Morehouse College in 1992. After graduating from Morehouse, Marc went on to earn two MBAs, one in Finance and the other in Marketing, from New York University Stern School of Business. Before founding MyPinStripes.com, Marc worked in corporate and investment banking with two of the largest banking institutions in the United States.

Jay Ellis, the younger of the brothers, was born in November 1972. Jay graduated from

Logan High School in Oakland, California in 1989, and entered the United States Army. During Operation Desert Storm, Jay earned a Purple Heart a combat veteran. Upon from serving the United States in the Persian Gulf, Jay earned a BS in Economics, with honors, from the University of San Francisco.

The primary products for MyPinstripes.com are the door to door dry cleaning, laundry, shoe repair and tailoring services. They are using the Internet and other technologies to cut their operating costs while improving the buying experience for their, customers. The company was started on a full time basis in June 1999 with less than 100 customers, and as of last month it served over 3,000 households in four small communities in New York.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and all of my colleagues to join me in recognizing the lifelong efforts of Marc and Jay Ellis, and wish them continued success in their future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO BILLY ROBBINS,  
PRESIDENT OF THE TECHNOLINK  
ASSOCIATION

**HON. BRIAN P. BILBRAY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the contributions of Mr. Billy Robbins, President of the Technolink Association. The Technolink Association is a coalition of business, political, academic, high-tech and life science industry leaders creating linkage and resources for emerging and start-up companies in Southern California.

For over 40 years, Mr. Robbins has brought an innovative and entrepreneurial approach to practicing Intellectual Property Law. A true pioneer in futurist thinking, he took the initiative to invest time and equity over the last four years to create and build the Technolink Association. Mr. Robbins, who is of counsel at Fulbright and Jaworski, focuses his practice on patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret law litigation and transactional practice. His practice also includes domestic and foreign licensing and technology transfer. He received his BSEE in 1950 from the University of Arkansas and a J.D. from the University of Southern California. He has authored a number of articles and has been appointed by the People's Republic of China as a Senior Technical Advisor under the government's STAR program.

As President of the Technolink Association, he has taken the lead in bridging the gap between start-up innovators and large companies to help build the new economic structure of Southern California. He personally shepherded several new high tech and biotech companies through the beginning stages of their business. Mr. Robbins has testified before and spoken on several panels about the importance of creating high tech clusters to support the needs of emerging companies.

Mr. Speaker, it is leaders like Billy Robbins who are highlighting the contributions of dynamic individuals and businesses and allowing all Americans to prosper in our "new economy."

IN CELEBRATION OF THE GRAND  
OPENING OF THE NEW SANC-  
TUARY AND MULTI-COMMUNITY  
CENTER AT EVERGREEN BAP-  
TIST CHURCH, OAKLAND, CALI-  
FORNIA

**HON. BARBARA LEE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, today I celebrate the Grand Opening of the New Sanctuary and Multi-Community Center at Evergreen Baptist Church in Oakland, California. A month-long celebration and dedication will take place each Sunday in July, concluding on Sunday, July 30, 2000. This multi-million dollar project has been designed specifically to serve the needs of the residents of North Oakland.

The community center will offer two daily meal programs. The first meal program will be a part of the Church's children's center and will provide hot, nutritious meals to the children residing in the motels along the West MacArthur corridor. The West MacArthur corridor, which runs from Broadway to San Pablo Avenue, is a highly transient area with some of the poorest people of Oakland living in these motels.

In addition to providing meals to these children, a second meal program has been established to feed adults, particularly seniors, in the community.

Evergreen Baptist Church is also expanding its activities and outreach throughout the community through a variety of ways. The church will be participating in the Welfare to Work Program by providing a care center for young expectant mothers. In an effort to decrease the high infant mortality rate among African-Americans, the Church is also establishing a Well Baby Clinic to promote better health care to these expectant mothers.

To tie all of these programs together, the Evergreen Baptist Church has chosen "Lifting the Least" as its theme for the new center. I applaud the many efforts and activities of Evergreen Baptist Church by serving as a model to other organizations of innovative ways to assist our populations most in need.

INTRODUCTION OF THE EMS  
EMPLOYEE EQUALITY ACT OF 2000

**HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the EMS Employee Equality Act of 2000 that protects the rights of emergency medical technicians employed by acute care hospitals. This legislation, strongly endorsed by the International Association of EMTs and Paramedics, will bring equality to the thousands of EMTs who risk their lives to save others.

The National Labor Relations Act guarantees employees the right and freedom to organize and collectively bargain with their employers—a right that is currently denied EMTs. Generally, the National Labor Relations Board designates groups of employees, usually based on their shared interests, as individual

bargaining units for the purposes of bargaining with their employer.

In 1974, the Act was amended to cover employees in acute care hospitals. At that time, prehospital emergency medical service (EMS) was in its infancy. It was very rare to find fleets of ambulances staffed by highly trained emergency medical technicians (EMTs) and paramedics. Today, however, there are hospitals that deploy fleets of ambulances staffed with EMS providers.

Pursuant to the rulemaking published in the Federal Register in 1989, the National Relations Board declared that there are only eight appropriate bargaining units in a hospital: doctors, nurses, other professionals, technical employees, skilled maintenance employees, clerical employees, other non-professional employees and guards. Paramedics have been relegated to join one of these 8 units.

The concern is that there is absolutely no community of interest between EMS personnel and other employees in a hospital. The very nature of ambulance work requires that these employees remain outside the hospital environment. In fact, many times the ambulances are stationed off the hospital premises, and have no association with the hospital other than ownership.

I am introducing this legislation to amend the National Labor Relations Act to include a ninth unit composed of EMS personnel. This legislation is needed because emergency medical services were never considered during the rule making process and these heroes deserve to have their own voice heard at the collective bargaining table.

J.L. DAWKINS POST OFFICE  
BUILDING

SPEECH OF

**HON. BOB ETHERIDGE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 11, 2000*

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4658, a bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 301 Green Street in Fayetteville, North Carolina, as the J.L. Dawkins Post Office Building. I appreciate the opportunity to remember Mr. Dawkins' life and legacy.

Today we pay tribute to a remarkable public servant and family man Mayor J.L. Dawkins. Fayetteville's "Mayor for Life" was born in 1935 and lived almost his entire life in and around the city he so proudly served. In 1975, Mr. Dawkins was elected to his first term on the Fayetteville City Council. After holding this position for 12 years, Mr. Dawkins ran for and was elected Mayor in 1987 and served honorably until his passing earlier this year.

Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute to J.L. Dawkins the public servant by remembering his record as Mayor and a member of the City Council, but I also remember him as a dear friend who cared about the people he served. When I visited Fayetteville schools during my tenure as State Superintendent, J.L. Dawkins was always present and engaged—because he cared. He cared about the children of Fayetteville. He cared about their well-being and their future. Mr. Dawkins also supported local law enforcement because he knew it would improve safety in Fayetteville's schools and in

the community as a whole. He supported Fayetteville's law enforcement community because he cared.

Mr. Dawkins's passing has left a great void in the Fayetteville community. Despite our sorrow and loss, we have the opportunity today to celebrate the life and legacy of an exemplary public servant. It is fitting then that we honor him today by naming a post office for J.L. Dawkins in Fayetteville. Mr. Dawkins cared deeply for his city, the constituents he served, and most importantly his family. H.R. 4658 ensures that Mr. Dawkins will forever be remembered for these traits.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to unanimously support this legislation.

RECOGNIZING WINSTON P.  
THOMPSON

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Winston P. Thompson, a Certified Public Accountant and successful Financial Planner who has been actively involved in providing tax and financial planning services within the Brooklyn Community for the past fifteen years.

Mr. Thompson, a graduate of St. Francis College in Brooklyn, New York, obtained his graduate degree from Pace University in New York. As a young certified public accountant, Mr. Thompson spent two years as an auditing officer with Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, a Wall Street Investment Banking firm. Mr. Thompson also spent five years with Arthur Andersen & Company, an international accounting and consulting firm.

Fifteen years ago, following his tenure with Morgan Guaranty and Arthur Andersen, Winston Thompson founded Thompson & Company, a Certified Public Accounting and Consulting firm. Mr. Thompson currently serves as President and Chief Executive Officer of this highly respected firm, based in downtown Brooklyn.

In addition to his serving the community through his membership in the Caribbean American Chamber of Commerce, the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce and the Bedford Stuyvesant Real Estate Board, Mr. Thompson is active in various community events.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and all of my colleagues to join me in recognizing the lifelong efforts of Winston Thompson, and wish him continued success in his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO THE U.S. COAST  
GUARD STATION CHARLEVOIX  
ON ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY AS  
A SEARCH AND RESCUE STATION

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the many members of the U.S. Coast Guard who served for the past 100 years in the essential duty of Search and Rescue at Coast Guard Station Charlevoix.

Search and Rescue has been one of the United States Coast Guard's oldest missions. Like many of man's endeavors, Search and Rescue has evolved. Once—and we can all conjure the picture in our heads, Mr. Speaker—search and rescue often involved sending rescuers into the maw of an angry sea. It was an enterprise that required an intuitive understanding of nature, great physical strength, and reserves of energy.

Today the intellect of inventors has sought to expand man's ability to undertake a rescue. As the bestseller "A Perfect Storm" makes clear, however, new generations of technology for locating those in distress or bringing rescuers to the vessel in trouble must still face the elemental forces that can overwhelm our most advanced hardware.

The success of this book—and the new movie based on the book—is certain to make clear that any who ventures on the water, even the most experienced mariner, can be caught unaware by the sudden fury of an unexpected storm.

What was true for the North Atlantic in the story is true in many ways for the Great Lakes—the storms may not be as massive, but they can arise suddenly with strong winds. Shoals and islands present hazards for commercial shipping and private sailors, and tales like the loss of the Edmund Fitzgerald are almost as well known as the story loss of the Titanic.

What was true in the early days of search and rescue remains true today. The men and the women who venture forth on rescue missions must possess one key trait—courage.

It's no wonder, then, Mr. Speaker, that the crew of U.S. Coast Guard Station Charlevoix have an important part in the great tradition of endeavoring to save the lives of men and women in peril on the water.

Their own log records such remarkable moments as bringing 500 people safely to shore in 1906 from a vessel aground off the Lake Michigan shore, searching for the crew of a downed B-52 bomber in the 1970s, and even rushing ashore to treat individuals wounded in a celebration fireworks accident in 1997.

The presence of the Coast Guard throughout my district is extremely important, Mr. Speaker. These brave men and women have my deepest respect and admiration, and strongest support in whatever is needed to permit them to fulfill this essential mission, to keep Search and Rescue units semper paratus—always ready.

Technology may continue to change, but I trust another 100 years will find Coast Guard Station Charlevoix always ready to serve and assist on the Great Lakes.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT  
FINANCING, AND RELATED PRO-  
GRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT,  
2001

SPEECH OF

HON. DONNA MC CHRISTENSEN

OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4811) making appropriations for foreign operations, export fi-

nancing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment of my colleague, the Gentledady from California, Ms. LEE, to restore the funding for Global Aids assistance that was cut from the President's request.

This body Mr. Chairman, invariably never ceases to amaze me. Here we are in the middle of a monumental life and family destroying, economy breaking, HIV/AIDS pandemic. Instead of increasing funding to address it, as the situation calls out desperately for us to do, we are codifying restrictions on family planning funding, slashing funding for debt relief to some of the same affected countries and others, and reducing the flow of drastically needed funds for HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment to a mere drip. This is a travesty.

A recent UN report revealed that AIDS will cause early death in as many as one-half of the young adults in the hardest hit countries of southern Africa, causing unprecedented populations imbalances. In one country alone, Botswana, it is predicted that two thirds of that country's 15-year-olds will die of AIDS before age 50. But as bad as the impact is now, the full blow is still some years off. This loss at a time when men and women would be at their most productive, in countries that are only now beginning to come out from under the deep effects of colonialism and tyrannical rules, will be devastating.

Our communities here in the U.S. are bleeding, these are hemorrhaging. Both crises need to be appropriately addressed, and addressed now.

We are no longer in a world where any one country, nor even one neighborhood can labor under the impression that they are isolated. The devastation, and the disruptive effects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic may be at its very worse in far away, exotic lands, but the dire effects will ripple until they reach our shores. Combined with our domestic HIV/AIDS crisis, which also is not being adequately addressed, the bell will increasingly toll for us.

We have the opportunity today to make a difference in the lives of our neighbors in Africa and other countries today, by supporting the Lee amendment. We must also resolve to apply the remedies in the magnitude that is needed here at home as well.

\$100 million is not a large sum. It is merely a drop in the bucket, against the backdrop of the enormity of the pandemic. But it is a start. It is seed money—an incentive for other countries, private corporations and foundations to join this vital effort.

The Congressional Black Caucus and its Health Brain Trust, which I chair, has made HIV/AIDS our chief priority. We began here in this country with the call for a state of emergency and funding which has come to be known as the CBC Minority HIV/AIDS Initiative. But as we got funding and began to apply those dollars to the needs of our communities, we recognized that the problem was far deeper than HIV and AIDS. It was a problem of poor and deficient health infrastructure, it was and is a problem of communities beset with a myriad of social and economic problems.

As we began the work of addressing all of the ills that lay beneath the tip of the AIDS iceberg, we also came face to face with the grim reality that is AIDS in Africa, and AIDS in the Caribbean, as well.

And so, Mr. Chairman, what we want this body and our colleagues to recognize is that HIV and AIDS is a pandemic for people of color, around the world, including here in the United States. Achieving adequate prevention and treatment of HIV and AIDS in Africa and other parts of the world, is not that much different from combating it here. The social, economic, and health care infrastructure deficiencies are pretty much the same. And that is a real shame.

So, I am asking this body, to support Congresswoman LEE's efforts, to support the CBC initiative and to fully fund it this year and for several years to come as needed.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, it was my intention to vote "yea" on rollcall vote No. 324, the H. Amdt. 905 to HR 4690, offered by Representative John Hostetler, but was recorded as voting "nay." The amendment was designed to add a new section, which provides that no funds in the bill may be used to enforce, implement, or administer the provisions of the settlement document dated March 17, 2000, between Smith and Wesson and the Department of the Treasury.

The Second Amendment to the United States Constitution clearly defines the right of Americans to possess firearms. The Second Amendment reads: "A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." I firmly believe this provision prohibits the federal government from denying citizens this right.

The agreement reached by the Administration and Smith & Wesson should not be used to coerce other manufacturers into abiding by an agreement of which they are not a party. On June 21, 2000, I voted to limit the repercussions of this Smith & Wesson agreement by supporting two of Representative Hostetler's amendments to the VA-HLD Appropriations bill for Fiscal Year (FY) 2001. It is my intention to vote in favor of similar amendments to future FY 2001 Appropriations bills.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE RAIL RETIREMENT REFORM

#### HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, I am very pleased to introduce today H.R. 4844, the Railroad Retirement and Survivors' Improvement Act of 2000, on behalf of myself, the Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Mr. OBERSTAR; the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. ARCHER; the Ranking Member of the Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. RANGEL; the Chairman of the Ground Transportation Subcommittee, Mr. PETRI; the Ranking Member of the Ground

Transportation Subcommittee, Mr. RAHALL; the Chairman of the Social Security Subcommittee, Mr. SHAW; and the Ranking Member of the Social Security Subcommittee, Mr. MATSUI.

This is a good bill which deserves the support of the House. The following is a joint statement on behalf of the eight original sponsors.

#### JOINT STATEMENT OF THE EIGHT ORIGINAL SPONSORS OF THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND SURVIVORS' IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2000

We are pleased to join together to introduce the Railroad Retirement and Survivors' Improvement Act of 2000. This legislation will make important improvements in the railroad retirement program.

The introduction of this legislation by the bipartisan leadership of the two House committees with jurisdiction over this program represents a significant step toward enactment. We are pleased that Congress continues to have the close working relationship with railroad management and labor groups that has allowed us to come together on this bill today.

This reform legislation makes several improvements in the current benefit structure, especially for widows and widowers. In addition, the legislation modernizes the system's investment practices and strengthens the financing of the program.

This legislation is the product of several years of complex negotiations between rail management and rail labor. These negotiations were also given impetus by the September 1998 hearing held by the Subcommittee on Ground Transportation on benefit reform legislation authored by our colleague JACK QUINN. Although not all representatives of rail labor could support the final compromise signed in January of this year, a significant majority have endorsed the agreement, as have the groups representing rail retirees. We hope that as this bill moves through the legislative process, the full value of the benefits it brings to the system will be carefully assessed, and that it will ultimately receive the support of all groups.

The Railroad Retirement and Survivors' Improvement Act of 2000 is the end product of a bipartisan collaborative process. It is a bill that each of us supports and is committed to bring to enactment during the remaining days of the 106th Congress. We are pleased to introduce it today.

#### RECOGNIZING STEPHEN WEISS, JR.

#### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Stephen Weiss, Jr., a man who has been very instrumental in assisting hundreds of Brooklyn residents in the transition from apartment renters to first time homeowners.

Mr. Weiss, a graduate of Yale University, is an executive with Flintlock Construction Services, LLC, as well as with several other property development companies. Mr. Weiss is also actively involved in the operations of a property management company. Mr. Weiss joined these various firms in 1980, with the goal of using his positions with them to develop and construct primarily affordable housing, both for rental and for sale. Mr. Weiss also used these enterprises to develop much-

needed medical centers, to further benefit the community.

With his partner, DeCosta Headley, Mr. Weiss has developed and built hundreds of affordable apartments in East New York, Brownsville and Bedford Stuyvesant. Many of these homes, built to house working people, were rebuilt out of abandoned shells that used to blight these neighborhoods.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and all of my colleagues to join me in recognizing the lifelong efforts of Stephen Weiss, Jr., and wish him continued success in his future endeavors.

#### LIEUTENANT COMMANDER DOUG FEARS, USCG

#### HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Lieutenant Commander Doug Fears, who recently left his position as the United States Coast Guard's (USCG) House liaison officer to attend the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island.

Lieutenant Commander Doug Fears grew up on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He enlisted in the USCG in 1982 and served on the Cutter *Taney* (WHEC 37) home ported in Portsmouth, Virginia, and in the precommissioning detail for the Cutter *Tampa* (WMEC 902) in Norfolk, Virginia. He attended the USCG's Electronics Technician "A" school on Governor's Island, New York, and the Navy's Broadened Opportunity for Officer Selection and Training (BOOST) Program in San Diego, California, before accepting an appointment to the USCG Academy in 1985.

While at the academy, Lieutenant Commander Fears was active in a number of programs and served as the regimental commander of the Corps of Cadets. He graduated from the academy in May 1989 and subsequently served as Operations Officer and Navigator on the Cutter *Basswood* (WLB 388) in Guam, Marianas Islands.

He was then selected for the USCG/Navy officer exchange program in 1991. He served on the Aegis cruiser, U.S.S. *Vincennes* (CG49), as the Aegis Fire Control Officer. He subsequently served on the Throat Upgrade cruiser U.S.S. *Leahy* (CG 16) as the Combat Information Center Officer. Both ships were home ported in San Diego, California. During his tours, he deployed in support of Operations Desert Storm/Southern Watch in the Northern Arabian (Persian) Gulf, Restore Hope in the Indian Ocean off Somalia, Blue Line in the Eastern Pacific off South America and various bi-lateral exercises in the Sea of Japan and South China Sea.

In July 1993, Lieutenant Commander Fears reported to Seattle, Washington, as a search and rescue controller and command duty officer in the Thirteenth District Command Center. From 1994 to 1996, he served as aide and executive assistant to the Thirteenth District Commander, Rear Admiral John Lockwood.

In June 1996, Lieutenant Commander Fears assumed command of the Cutter *Sitkinak* (WP 1329), home ported in Key West, Florida. During his tour, he was involved in numerous counter-narcotics, alien migrant interdiction and search and rescue operations, including

Operations Able Response and Frontier Shield. He is a designated Coast Guard Cutterman and Navy Surface Warfare Officer, a licensed Master (100 gross tons) and has been awarded over two dozen personal unit, campaign and service awards. He is the 1997 national recipient of the U.S. Navy League's Captain David H. Jarvis Award for inspirational leadership.

From June 1998 to June 2000, Lieutenant Commander Fears was assigned to the United States House of Representatives as the assistant USCG liaison. In this capacity, he unselfishly served me, other members and their staffs in fulfilling requests and providing vital information pertinent to the USCG. My staff worked with Lieutenant Commander Fears closely over the past two years, and I know for a fact they could not have done their job properly without the able-bodied assistance of this fine officer. When a problem or issue pertinent to the USCG surfaced in my office, Lieutenant Commander Fears was the first one my staff or I called and, like clockwork, he promptly and thoroughly addressed the matter at hand.

In August 2000, he reports to the Naval War College, College of Command and Staff, in Newport, Rhode Island, where I know he will find great success. Lieutenant Commander Fears' future is bright, Mr. Speaker, and I wish him and his wife, Kate, the best as they forge ahead.

#### HONORING RICHMOND COUNTY SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL BETA CLUB QUIZ BOWL TEAM

#### HON. ROBIN HAYES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the accomplishments of the Richmond County Senior High School Beta Club Quiz Bowl Team. Competing in the 20th Annual National Beta Club Convention in mid-June, team captain Joey Moree, John Bream, Allen Hodges, William Morgan, and alternate Mary Catherine Knight placed second in the nation and nearly came home to North Carolina with the National Championship. The Richmond Senior High team was one of 18 teams from southeastern and midwestern states. Some 2,500 Betas participated in the 3 day tournament in Arlington, Texas.

Having placed second in the North Carolina State Beta Quiz Bowl with the help of team member Montgomery Morris, the quiz bowl team earned the right to attend the national convention. The other five team members traveled to Arlington accompanied by advisors Judy Harrelson and Robert Graves. The Richmond team cruised through the first three rounds of the tournament. In the first round, Richmond Senior High defeated Martin County, Florida 185 to 95. The students breezed to a 250 to 140 victory over Koshkonong, Missouri in the second round. However, the semifinals proved to be more challenging. After trailing Pendleton Heights, Indiana 80 to 75 at halftime, the team roared to life and dominated the second half, winning with a resounding 265 to 105 tally. Drawing a crowd of over 2,000 Betas, the final round was a close contest throughout the match. Battling Southside, South Carolina, the finals came down to

the very last question, with Southside pulling ahead of Richmond Senior High with a single bonus to win the championship 155 to 150.

Mr. Speaker, the accomplishments of the Richmond Senior High School Beta Club Quiz Bowl Team deserve recognition. The hard work and dedication of Mr. Moree, Mr. Bream, Mr. Hodges, Mr. Morgan, Ms. Knight, and Mr. Morris have made their peers, teachers and parents proud. These six students have set an example for others to follow by challenging their minds outside the classroom. Their hard work has been duly rewarded with their strong second place performances in both the state and national competitions. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the efforts and achievements of the Richmond Senior High School Beta Quiz Bowl Team.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES-CUBA TRADE ACT OF 2000

#### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the "United States-Cuba Trade Act of 2000," to supplement legislation I introduced last year, H.R. 229, the "Free Trade with Cuba Act." The United States-Cuba Trade Act of 2000 will make the necessary changes to the U.S. Tariff Schedule and ensure that Cuba is not subjected to Title IV of the Trade Act of 1974, the so-called "Jackson-Vanik" amendment. (It is unclear whether the "Jackson-Vanik" amendment applies to Cuba, but the proposed legislation will eliminate any ambiguity in the law.) The legislation also calls on the President to take any appropriate actions in the World Trade Organization to restore full trading relations with Cuba, once the legislation is passed.

H.R. 229 repeals the legislative authority of the trade embargo against Cuba. The bill I am introducing today will, when applied in conjunction with H.R. 229, fully normalize trade relations with Cuba.

It makes no sense for the U.S. to trade with communist China, communist Vietnam, and other communist and formerly communist countries while continuing a 40-year old failed effort to promote reform in Cuba by isolating her people.

The 40 year old embargo has not achieved the intended result—isolation has not promoted political and economic reforms. In fact, here we are, 40 years later, and Fidel Castro is still in power, having outlasted almost 10 U.S. Presidents.

Many of the proponents of the China PNTR bill spoke eloquently about the benefits of trade with Communist countries, including the political message that it sends to the people and leadership of those countries about the benefits of freedom and the strengths of America's economy and society. However, some of these same proponents now balk when asked to apply these same principles to Cuba. It is hard for me to understand why in the view of some, these principles apply with such force to China, but not to Cuba. American businesses, workers and products are our best ambassadors—whether we are talking about China or Cuba.

#### HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE NATIVITY OF THE VIRGIN MARY ORTHODOX CHURCH

#### HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, today I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary Orthodox Church is Madison, Illinois.

Long before the year 1900, the seeds of the Orthodox faith were firmly planted in the City of Madison, Illinois by Carpatho-Russian and Galician immigrants. The first missionary priest, Fr. Stepanov, was sent to Madison in 1899. He heard his first confessions at the home of the Sawchucks at 1017 Madison Avenue. In 1902, permission was granted by the Archbishop of the Russian Orthodox Church in America to start the process of collecting funds to construct an Orthodox Church on Ewing Avenue in Madison. First a wooden structure was constructed, remaining on this site until 1964 when a new church building was built.

This first church building was blessed by Fr. John Kochuroff, pastor of the Chicago Parish and builder of the present cathedral in Chicago, Illinois. Fr. Kochuroff had later returned to his homeland and in the beginning of the Russian Revolution was martyred in that conflict.

The parish has its own cemetery, eleven acres in size, located at Highway 157 and Interstate 270 and is commonly known as Sunset Hill. The cemetery was purchased in 1924 and dedicated on Memorial Day, 1925. The parish was ministered by missionary priests in its early years, and beginning in 1905, permanent priests were assigned. The church choir was organized in 1920 and continues to this day. In 1962, additional property was acquired and a new building program was commenced. In 1964, ground was broken to begin construction. In 1965, the new church was consecrated and the church was dedicated.

In 1972, the Church held a "mortgage burning ceremony" and a ground breaking was held for a new rectory building. In 1973, the new rectory was completed and in 1988 the Rectory Mortgage was also retired and a Mortgage burning luncheon was held in October of that year. The church and rectory continue today to fulfill the spiritual lives of orthodox Christians of Russian, Greek, Serbian and other eastern European heritage.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the communities and parishioners on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary Orthodox Church.

#### IN MEMORY OF MY PERSONAL FRIEND—PATRICIA KRONGARD

#### HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, It is with profound sadness that I now rise to honor the life

and memory of an outstanding American, my friend Patricia Krongard. Sadly, Pat succumbed to lung disease earlier this month after a prolonged medical battle. As family and friends mourn her passing, I would like to pay tribute to this beloved wife, mother and friend. She was a great American who will be missed by many. Even so, her life was a remarkable one that is most deserving of both the recognition and praise of this body.

Since her birth in 1940, Pat has been a fixture of the Baltimore community. Along with her husband Buzzy Krongard, Pat gave generously of her time and energies to the Baltimore community. Her service included founding the Mounted Patrol Foundation to support the mounted patrol of the Baltimore Police Department, organizing the Peabody Institute's spring time fair, serving on the Advisory Board of the State Juvenile Service Administration, and finally, working right up until the time of her death to create a Board of Visitors for the University of Maryland Hospital for Children. These, it turns out, are only a few of the many causes that Pat devoted herself to during her accomplished life. Still, each point to the underlying generosity that marked the life of this humanitarian.

In addition to her distinguished service to the Baltimore community, Pat was also a renowned photographer. Pat traveled around the world, from Afghanistan, Nepal, Russia and China, taking striking pictures of foreign places and people. According to a beautifully written obituary that recently ran in the Baltimore Sun, Pat's photographs "reflected a sympathetic curiosity, with a portfolio of portraits of law enforcement officers across the country and artists around the world." Many of her photographs were displayed at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. In addition, Pat worked closely by my side on the campaign trail on many occasions over the years, shooting an assortment of photographs of me and my family. In every case, her work was the highest quality. Pat's photographic skills brought her great distinction and were rightly a source of pride.

While her accomplishments as a photographer and humanitarian are many, Pat's lasting legacy rests in her family. Pat was the mother of two—Alexander Lion Krongard, Randall Harris Krongard and Timothy Lion Krongard—and the proud grandmother of two more. In her sons and grandchildren, Pat's love and generosity will endure.

As you can see, Mr. Speaker, Pat was a beautiful human being who lived an accomplished life. Although friends and family are profoundly saddened by her premature passing, each can take solace in the wonderful life that she led.

I know I speak for everyone who knew Pat well when I say she will be greatly missed.

#### IN HONOR OF JEAN MURRELL CAPERS

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor retired Judge Jean Murrell Capers with The Black Professionals Association Charitable Foundation Life Achievement Award. She has led a life of dynamic public service in

the city of Cleveland for 87 years, and we are blessed that she continues to do so.

Judge Capers was born and raised in the same Cleveland neighborhood. From her early years, her remarkable talent and dedication shone. At Central High School, she was an exceptional athlete in basketball, swimming and tennis. She graduated with honors and started college at age 16. After earning her degree from Western Reserve University's School of Education, she returned to the Cleveland public school system to teach elementary students for several years. Her starting salary in 1932 and \$79.32 per month.

In order to serve her community in a leadership role, she ran for Cleveland City Council and won a seat. Her dedication to public service then led her to earn her juris doctorate from John Marshall School of Law by going to school at night. This education helped her to be a more effective city council member. Not only on council, but in her daily workday, she persevered to help individuals in Cleveland. Her long list of clients kept her much busier than most of colleagues. Judge Capers came to the aid of many people who needed her help, especially those who could not afford to pay her much.

In 1960, she became an assistant Attorney General. After that term, she became special counsel to the Ohio Attorney General from 1964 to 1966. Judge Capers was one of the original members of the Women's Advisory Council of the Women's Division at the Ohio Bureau of Employment Services. For this exceptional record, Governor James Rhodes appointed her to Municipal Court Judge in 1977. She then served an additional six year term when she was elected to the position in 1979.

In addition to her outstanding career of public service, she worked to help others through other activities. Judge Capers founded and helped organize political groups whose purpose was to increase the status of women regardless of race or political persuasion. She provided encouragement and guidance as a mentor to many public servants in Ohio, other states and in other nations.

In 1995, Judge Capers was recognized in the John Marshall School of Law's Centennial in the film: Four Decades of African American Leadership. She is also featured in the book *Rebels in Law: Voices in History of Black Women Lawyers*, by J. Clay Smith Jr. She is highlighted as a lawyer who is a leader in her community. Judge Capers was inducted into the Ohio Women's Hall of Fame in 1998.

Today, at age 87, retired Judge Capers continues to help young people, especially women, and mentor them in their career choices. We thank her for being an inspiration to numerous people in their formative years and in public service. As only the fifth person to receive this prestigious Life Achievement Award, we humbly honor Judge Capers for her extraordinary dedication to our community.

#### RECOGNITION OF SCIENCE DAY 2000

**HON. RUSH D. HOLT**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize Science Day 2000, sponsored by The Science

Coalition, an alliance of more than 400 organizations, institutions, and individuals dedicated to sustaining the federal government's historic commitment to U.S. leadership in basic science. Representatives of The Science Coalition visited several Members of Congress today to remind us that an investment in research is an investment in our future.

Medical advances depend on advances in basic science and engineering. For example, scientists are recreating pancreatic islet cells to replace damaged ones, essentially reconstructing the pancreas to treat diabetes. Islet implants are possible thanks to nanotechnology. Working molecule by molecule, scientist are able to create new molecular structures and this ability may lead to new ways of building human tissue and organs. The federal investment in research makes many of these breakthroughs possible.

Advancement in science and engineering requires the interactions of many disciplines. The interaction of physics, chemistry, materials science, computer science, and engineering in combination with the biological sciences makes advancements in health technologies, instruments, and treatments possible.

The physical sciences have transformed the modern world. We could not have mapped the human genome without advances in information technology. Modern navigation aids would not be possible without the Global Positioning System, an outgrowth of astronomy. New diagnostic tools such as digital mammography are grounded in electrical engineering and mathematics.

The economy is changing. Innovations in information technology and research based industries like telecommunications and biotechnology are leading the nation to a new level of prosperity based on federally funded research.

Twenty years ago few could have imagined an economic expansion based primarily on fiber optics and information technology. Yet they are at the core of today's information and innovation economy. How did we get there? Through university research. The next new economy is taking shape at universities today.

Alan Greenspan and leaders of industry continue to state that our economic prosperity is flowing from investments in science and technology we made years ago. Technologies that fuel today's economy came from these investments at university laboratories.

The global market for products manufactured by research-intensive industries such as aerospace, computers, electronics, communications, and pharmaceuticals, is growing more than twice as fast as that for other manufactured goods. This is driving national economic growth around the world. Increased federal investment in university research is one of the most important steps we can take to prepare for the "information and innovation" economy of the 21st century.

The current pace of new scientific breakthroughs holds the promise to raise the quality of our lives even further. To make this a reality however, it is imperative that we continue to fuel this engine by ensuring a sustained commitment of federal funding for basic research in these fields.

As a scientist and a Member of Congress, I am in a special position to speak about the need to ensure continued success of the research and development enterprise by increasing federal support for basic research.



With this goal in mind, I am a cosponsor of The Federal Research Investment Act, H.R. 3161. This bill calls for doubling the federal government's current rate of investment in research and development over a 10-year period. This would be achieved through annual increases above inflation, so that by fiscal year 2010, 2.6 percent of the Federal budget would be spent on non-defense R&D. This bill would assure a basic level of federal funding across a wide array of non-defense, basic scientific, biomedical, and engineering research.

This legislation would provide a balanced investment across 15 agencies engaged in activities for basic research including: the National Institutes of Health, within the Department of Health and Human Services; the National Science Foundation; the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Centers for Disease Control, the Department of Energy and the Department of Agriculture. We must fuel the engine that directs such prosperity by adequately funding the next generation of potential scientific discoveries.

In addition to increasing our financial commitment to the basic research enterprise, we must also ensure that we produce a technologically proficient workforce. Improving science education for all children in our public schools is also critical to developing a broader appreciation for science and the scientific method in society and producing well-trained and informed citizens. I believe that teachers are the most critical element in improving education. Nothing makes more of an impact on our children than a well-trained, caring, and dedicated teacher.

Public schools will have to hire more than two million new teachers over the next 10 years. Many of these new teachers will have to teach math and science in the elementary grades. Unfortunately, many of today's teachers, especially in elementary school, do not feel prepared to teach science. Over half of America's high school teachers of physical sciences (including chemistry and earth science) do not have a major or minor in any physical science. About one-third of public high school math teachers do not have a teaching certificate in math.

Science literacy is at the core of maintaining our economic strength, given the realities of global competition. We must strive for an education system that teaches every student every science every year. The support of professional scientists and engineers in education is important in assuring the development of concerned and responsible citizens in the future who understand the nature of the self-correcting system of science.

Again, I applaud the efforts of the Science Coalition in promoting Science Day 2000. I urge my colleagues to consider the high return on the investment in basic research as we move forward together.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. HELEN CHENOWETH-HAGE

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

Ms. CHENOWETH-HAGE. Mr. Speaker, During the week of July 10, 2000, I missed

several rollcall votes due to an illness. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote 373 (Dr. COBURN's amendment to H.R. 4461); "yea" on rollcall vote 374 (Mr. ROYCE's amendment to H.R. 4461); "yea" on rollcall vote 375 (Mr. CROWLEY's amendment to H.R. 4461); "nay" on rollcall vote 376 (Mr. ROYCE's amendment to H.R. 4461); "yea" on rollcall vote 377 (Dr. COBURN's amendment to H.R. 4461); "nay" on rollcall vote 378 (Mr. SANFORD's amendment to H.R. 4461); "yea" on rollcall vote 379 (On motion to suspend the rules and agree to H. Con. Res. 253); "nay" on rollcall vote 380 (On motion to suspend the rules and pass, as amended, H.R. 4442); "nay" on rollcall vote 381 (On motion to suspend the rules and pass, as amended, H. Res. 415); "nay" on rollcall vote 382 (Mr. DEFAZIO's amendment to H.R. 4461); "nay" on rollcall vote 383 (Mr. SANFORD's amendment to H.R. 4461); "yea" on rollcall vote 384 (Mr. BURTON's amendment to H.R. 4461); "yea" on rollcall vote 385 (On passage of H.R. 4461); "yea" on rollcall vote 386 (On approving the Journal); "yea" on rollcall vote 387 (On agreeing to H. Res. 545); "nay" on rollcall vote 388 (Suspend the rules and pass S. 1892); "yea" on rollcall vote 389 (On motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 4169); "nay" on rollcall vote 390 (Mr. RANGEL's substitute amendment to H.R. 4810); "nay" on rollcall vote 391 (On motion to recommit with instructions); "yea" on rollcall vote 392 (On passage of H.R. 4810); "yea" on rollcall vote 393 (On motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 4447); "yea" on rollcall vote 394 (On agreeing to H. Res. 546); "yea" on rollcall vote 395 (On closing portions of the conference accompanying H.R. 4576).

#### HONORING OFFICER BRUCE BERRY ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE COLORADO STATE PATROL

#### HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege and an honor to have this opportunity to pay tribute to State Patrol Trooper Bruce Berry for his dedicated service to the Colorado State Patrol for 29 years as he celebrates his retirement. Officer Berry has been the embodiment of service, support and sacrifice during his time with the Colorado State Patrol. He clearly deserves the praise and recognition of this body as he and his fellow troopers celebrate his retirement.

Officer Berry distinguished himself through his exceptional leadership and service during his career with the Colorado State Patrol. During his career, Officer Berry issued 564,000 speeding tickets, logged 620,000 miles, and covered 5,500 accidents. In 1997, Officer Berry earned the Governor's Local Hero Award for warning children of the possible implications of getting in a car with an intoxicated person. Officer Berry always made helping children one of his first priorities. In fact, Officer Berry was one of the first troopers with the Colorado State Patrol to begin arresting adults on suspicion of child abuse.

After retirement, Officer Berry intends to spend his time fishing and with his grandchildren. Officer Berry also has plans to attend Colorado Mountain College, where he is an in-

structor of law enforcement driving training, in further pursuit of his bachelor's degree in police science.

As Officer Berry celebrates his retirement, Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this opportunity to say thank you and congratulations on behalf of the United States Congress. In every sense, Officer Berry is the embodiment of all the best in law enforcement and deserves the praise and admiration of us all. My thanks to him for a job well done.

#### PALESTINIAN PEACE TALKS

#### HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton, Prime Minister Barak, and President Arafat are meeting at Camp David in an attempt to resolve the most difficult issues preventing peace between Israelis and Palestinians. The pundits on both sides have been pessimistic about their chance for success. Each side claims that the other is unwilling to compromise. We are told the issues are too difficult and few new ideas are available. Each side has supposedly drawn red lines which reportedly will not be crossed.

I, for one, am more hopeful. The task confronting these three men is great and the odds are clearly against them. Nevertheless, if one takes the time and effort, one can see examples of flexibility on all sides and willingness to rethink difficult issues. The most controversial of all outstanding issues is the future of Jerusalem. Even on this emotion-filled issue, parties are clearly willing to compromise and approach the problem creatively. An example of this is an opinion article which appeared in the Sunday Los Angeles Times. Faisal Hussein, the author, is the senior Palestine Liberation Organization official in Jerusalem. I would like to draw my colleagues' attention to the article not necessarily to endorse every idea presented in it, but in order to emphasize the level of creative thinking and flexibility being displayed by officials involved in finding solutions.

Mr. Speaker, this flexibility gives hope if not optimism that the three men gathered at Camp David can find a peaceful resolution to the Israeli/Palestinian conflict.

[From the Los Angeles Times, July 9, 2000]

THE HOLY CITY MUST BE RULED FAIRLY

(By Faisal Hussein)

JERUSALEM—No city in the world evokes as much passion and controversy as Jerusalem. And for good reason: Jerusalem is spiritually important to three great religions—Judaism, Christianity and Islam. And it is politically important to two peoples—Palestinian and Israeli.

If we are to reach a peaceful resolution to the Jerusalem quandary, it only will be through devising a way to ensure that all five of these constituencies have a role in the administration of Jerusalem and its holy sites. No single group should be able to claim either religious or political exclusivity in Jerusalem.

One of the many myths that have flourished since 1967 is that Israel wants to keep Jerusalem unified while the Palestinians wish to redive it. Nothing could be further from the truth. Neither I nor others want to

see Jerusalem as a divided city. The real question is whether a unified Jerusalem will be under the exclusive control of Israel or under shared control.

Palestinians believe that Jerusalem should be a shared, open city; two capitals for two states. In our vision, East Jerusalem, as defined by the 1948–1967 borders, would be under Palestinian sovereignty, while West Jerusalem would be under Israeli sovereignty. Two discrete municipalities, one Palestinian and one Israeli, would fulfill the needs of both sides, while an umbrella authority would deal with common issues such as the environment and citywide services. But the city would have no internal or physical borders and would have open access for all people, no matter their citizenship.

To a large degree, this arrangement would simply be recognition of reality. For the past 33 years, Israelis have treated East Jerusalem as a separate entity. The Israeli government has channeled only minimal resources to the Palestinians of East Jerusalem and has denied its majority Palestinian population many basic rights. These Palestinians, many of whose families have lived in Jerusalem for centuries, have had no voice in their city's administration and have faced severe impediments imposed by Israel in housing, land use and economic development. This is the Israeli version of "unified" Jerusalem.

Under our plan, all of the city's residents, not just Jewish Israelis, would have a say in how Jerusalem is run. Moreover, the rights of both Palestinians and Israelis should be equal: If Israelis are to live in East Jerusalem, then Palestinians should be allowed to live in West Jerusalem.

Creating shared administrative arrangements is especially important in the Old City of Jerusalem, as this concentrated area evokes the most passion among Jews, Christians and Muslims. Many residents of the Old City are Palestinian. Yet for the past 33 years, all decisions about land use, housing and development have been made by Israelis. Palestinian Christians and Muslims have had no say and have suffered as a result.

For example, soon after Israeli forces captured Jerusalem in 1967, Israel greatly expanded the Old City's Jewish Quarter and ruled that Palestinians could not purchase houses there, even though extremist Jewish groups—often with Israeli government encouragement—have seized properties in the Old City's Christian and Muslim quarters. And since 1993, Israel has imposed a military closure that systematically prevents Palestinian Christians and Muslims from entering Jerusalem.

In our vision of Jerusalem, such actions could not occur because administration of the Old City would be shared and followers of all three religions would enjoy unimpeded access to their holy sites.

As Jerusalem is the spiritual center for all three monotheistic religions, no one should have a monopoly over the Old City, and no one should act there unilaterally. Israelis say they want to keep Jerusalem unified and not divided. What they really mean is that they want to maintain 100% control over Jerusalem.

Palestinians want a Jerusalem that is shared, not divided. Ours is the only realistic alternative for a city that is so important to so many people. There is no reason why Jerusalem cannot become the symbol of reconciliation in the Middle East instead of continuing to be an obstacle to peace.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY RECOGNIZES VETERAN MANUEL (MANNY) ALMEIDA

### HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize Mr. Manuel Almeida, a distinguished veteran and accomplished VFW commander. Mr. Almeida is being honored this Saturday as the State Commander, Department of New Jersey, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

Mr. Almeida saw action in the Army during the Korean War. He was awarded the purple heart, the combat infantry badge, and the United States, the United Nations, and the Korean Campaign Ribbons with two Battle Stars. One event that serves as a testament to the bravery and dedication of Mr. Almeida happened in 1952, in the affectionately named "Old Baldy" area.

On this occasion, our forces were conducting a raid on an outpost. They withdrew, and it soon was discovered that there were some wounded men left behind. Mr. Almeida and two of his colleagues volunteered to return to "Old Baldy" and retrieve the injured men. Upon retrieving the men, Mr. Almeida and the other soldiers were hit by a mortar barrage. One of the soldiers who was acting as a stretcher bearer was hit by mortar shrapnel, and Mr. Almeida as well as the other remaining volunteers carried through with their mission and brought the original wounded men back to safety, returned for the injured stretcher bearer, and brought him to safety as well.

Mr. Almeida's service to his country did not end with the completion of his tour of duty. He went on to serve in the US Army for 20 years, receiving numerous citations and awards. After his 20 year Army career, Mr. Almeida worked for the US Army Electronics Command at Fort Monmouth as a logistics maintenance manager and again retired from the Federal Service in 1995.

Mr. Almeida joined VFW #2226, Oakhurst, New Jersey, was extremely active, became one of their All State Commanders, and now will command the Department of New Jersey, Veterans of Foreign Wars for the year 2000–2001.

I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Mr. Almeida for his many achievements and for his contributions to our country and to our Veterans. I wish him well in his new position.

A TRIBUTE TO H. LYNN CUNDIFF, PH.D., PRESIDENT OF FLOYD COLLEGE

### HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today to honor a personal friend and a friend to the people of the seventh district of Georgia, Dr. H. Lynn Cundiff, president of Floyd College, a two year unit of the university system of Georgia. Floyd College serves students who commute from throughout a

large portion of northwest Georgia and northeast Alabama. Dr. Cundiff is leaving his post of president to assume the presidency of Salt Lake Community College. Georgia's loss is Utah's son.

Dr. Cundiff came to Floyd College in 1992, as only its second president, from the position of executive vice chancellor of the Alabama college system. Dr. Cundiff received a Bachelor of Arts degree from William Jewell College in physical education and mathematics, a Master of Arts degree from Northeast Missouri State University in educational administration, and a Ph.D. from Southern Illinois University in educational leadership. He attended the Harvard Leadership Institute, and attended Oxford University along with 45 community college leaders from around the world in August, 1998. He has authored several scholarly publications and has presented a number of papers at national, professional conferences.

Since coming to Floyd College, Dr. Cundiff has been actively involved in the community, having served on the board of the Greater Rome Chamber of Commerce, chaired the 1995 Rome/Floyd County United Way Campaign, chaired the 1996 Race to the Olympics commission for the Rome area, and is a member of the Rotary Club of Rome. Dr. Cundiff and his wife, Glenda, are very active in the North Rome Church of God, where they have been involved in providing pre-marriage and family counseling.

Under Dr. Cundiff's guidance and leadership, Floyd College, which was founded in 1970 to provide educational opportunities for the physical, intellectual, and cultural development of a diverse population in seven northwest Georgia counties, has grown to become an institute offering a large and varied community-education program. It operates extension centers in Cartersville, Haralson County, and Acworth. The college pioneered the development of cooperative programs with Coosa Valley Technical Institute as early as 1972, and now also offers joint programs with North Metro Technical Institute in Acworth, Georgia as well. With the advent of distance learning technologies, specialty programs, off-campus centers, collaborative arrangements, and cooperative degree programs with technical institutes, the college has expanded its scope of influence far beyond the institution's original geographical area.

Under Dr. Cundiff's leadership, the philosophy of the college is expressed in the beliefs that education is essential to the intellectual, physical, economic, social, emotional, cultural, and environmental well-being of individuals and society; and that education should be geographically and physically accessible and affordable. In support of this philosophy, the college maintains a teaching/learning environment which promotes inclusiveness and provides educational opportunities, programs, and services of excellence in response to documented needs.

Dr. Cundiff will be leaving Floyd College, effective July 31st, to assume the presidency of Salt Lake Community College in Utah. However, the results of his personal commitment of excellence in education will forever remain in the minds and spirit of the citizens of the hills of northwest Georgia and northeast Alabama. We are forever grateful for the years he has given to us, and we wish him much success in his new endeavors.

IN SUPPORT OF THE EPA RULE  
CONCERNING TOTAL MAXIMUM  
DAILY LOADS

**HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, the Environmental Protection Agency has taken a bold and necessary step toward fulfilling the promise of fishable, swimmable waters that the Congress made to the American people in the Clean Water Act nearly 30 years ago.

EPA has finalized the rule on Total Maximum Daily Loads. This will address the last frontier of the Clean Water Act—discharges from open spaces, runoff from land that gets into our waters through creeks and streams, into rivers, lakes, and estuaries.

EPA proceeded in all proper fashion in developing this rule. It provided for an extended comment period, which was further extended by Congress for a full 5 months. EPA subsequently received and responded to over 30,000 comments. The agency made changes in the rule to make it more flexible, more responsive, and more effective in addressing water quality needs. EPA even went as far as to withdraw the proposal for forestry, choosing to focus efforts on comprehensively, effectively, and thoroughly addressing the fundamental issue of runoff from nonpoint sources.

Notwithstanding this monumental effort, Congress responded with a direct assault on TMDL rule and the Clean Water Act.

Regrettably, it seems as though we go down this road every year—EPA seeking to advance protection of human health and the environment, and the Congress pushing anti-environmental riders in appropriations bills.

Just a few short weeks ago, the majority, with much fanfare, claimed to have adopted a policy of no anti-environmental riders in appropriations bills. Unfortunately, that policy lasted only until the first vote on a conference report, when the majority inserted language to prevent EPA from improving the quality of the Nation's waters. The majority's rider would prevent EPA from proceeding with the TMDL rule by prohibiting the agency from spending any money to advance the process of developing and implementing the program.

The opposition to the TMDL rule is badly misguided and fueled by an unwillingness to achieve water quality in a fair and timely manner. The TMDL process is an effective, rational, and defensible process by which to achieve the water quality goals of the Clean Water Act.

The EPA estimates that some 20,000 rivers, lakes, streams and other bodies of water in this country are polluted to the point of endangering public health. The TMDL rule would help states address this problem by setting a daily limit on the amount of polluting substances entering these waters, in effect, creating a "pollution budget" for them.

This is how the process works: First, states identify those waters where the state's water quality standards are not being met.

Second, states identify the pollutants that are causing the water quality impairment.

Third, states identify the sources of those pollutants.

Finally, states assign responsibility for reducing those pollutants so that the waters can meet the uses that the states have established.

We have made great improvements in water quality through the treatment of municipal waste and industrial discharges. Thanks to billions of dollars invested by industries and municipalities, these point sources are no longer the greatest source of water quality impairment. Nationally, the greatest remaining problem is nonpoint sources—not pollution from a single, easily identifiable source such as discharge from a sewer pipe, but from a wider area, such as runoff from a farm field or parking lot. Now, nearly 30 years after the Clean Water Act, it is time for the states to get all sources of pollution—including nonpoint sources—to be part of the solution.

I have heard the arguments that the TMDL rule is not based on science. In my considered judgment, the TMDL rule is not only based on science, it is based upon the facts.

Just this June, EPA published its biennial report entitled National Water Quality. This report provides Congress with information developed by the states, and the states tell us that there are still major water quality problems to be addressed. Further, the states tell Congress that for rivers, streams, lakes, reservoirs and ponds, the leading source of water quality impairment, by far, is runoff from urban lands under development and from those agricultural lands that are not properly managed to contain runoff.

The TMDL process is the most fair and efficient way to finish cleaning up the Nation's waters. The TMDL rule is not perfect, and EPA has been responsive in making adjustments to the rule. Many have criticized it, including some in the environmental community, but the TMDL process is the tool the states need to achieve water quality.

EPA has changed the TMDL rule to make it clearer and more responsive to the concerns of the agriculture community. EPA has also withdrawn in its entirety the rule relating to forestry, and has promised to work with stakeholders to develop a new rule sometime next year.

Now, the vast majority of the environmental community supports going forward. The Department of Agriculture supports going forward.

I applaud EPA for going forward, and will work to allow EPA to fully implement the rule and achieve the water quality goals of the landmark Clean Water Act of 1972.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT  
FINANCING, AND RELATED PRO-  
GRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT,  
2001

SPEECH OF

**HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 12, 2000*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4811) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Lee amendment.

This amendment will provide the funds needed for finding a cure for HIV/AIDS.

Sadly, HIV/AIDS infects more than ten million young people around the world, making it the largest crisis children face.

Just as awful, this horrific virus has left millions of uninfected children orphaned by parents who have died of HIV/AIDS.

AIDS is destroying the lives and futures of our children here at home, and our children around the globe, and we are not doing enough to turn the tide.

What kind of crisis does it take before this Congress realizes we need to take immediate action against the global AIDS epidemic?

Immediate action requires measures of prevention and treatment.

Prevention must include world-wide educational and awareness campaigns. Our youth can't protect themselves if they don't know the facts about HIV/AIDS. I find it extremely disturbing that many children don't know how the virus is transmitted.

Like prevention, we must make treatment for AIDS a high priority.

The availability of certain drugs can make the difference between the death of a parent, child or individual and the possibility of a bright, healthy future.

Mr. Chairman, we need to mobilize every available resource, sparing no effort to fight the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Our Nation and those across the globe need help and they need it now.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT  
FINANCING, AND RELATED PRO-  
GRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT,  
2001

SPEECH OF

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 12, 2000*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4811) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I join with my colleagues from Vermont, New Jersey, and New York in support of women and children around the world and rise in strong support of the Sanders/Smith/Slaughter/Maloney amendment.

This amendment increases USAID's Development Assistance Account by \$2.5 million dollars to assist non-governmental organizations in providing shelter and reintegration assistance to the millions of women and children who are victims of international trafficking.

The exploitation of our world's women and children in trafficking is a tragic human rights offense.

Many of these women and children are kidnapped, sold, or tricked into captivity. Instead of dreams of better jobs, better lives, they are trapped into a monstrous ordeal of coercion, violence, and disease. It is important that we protect and assist the victims of trafficking once they are rescued from their nightmare.

Shelters are needed so that victims have a temporary and safe place to stay, and where they can obtain medical services.

This amendment provides the much needed funds for buildings, resources and personnel that will temporarily care for victims, but it also provides resources to provide for the long term assistance that is required for complete reintegration of the victims.

The victims of trafficking, especially the victims of sex trafficking are often stigmatized and rejected by their families and communities.

Without the long term assistance, counseling, and follow up, many of these women and children are often left alone and remain at high risk and some of them are even re-trafficked.

Of course, there is more that needs to be done to stop the many human rights abuses inflicted on women and children around the world.

For many months, I have been exploring ways to stop the sex tourism industry, especially targeting U.S.-based businesses.

When I learned that a sex tourism business was operating in my hometown of New York City, I held a press conference urging the Queens DA to take action against this business.

In addition, I have contacted the Attorney General, Janet Reno, about strengthening current federal laws which already address sex tourism.

We must prevent trafficking and punish the predators that profit from the exploitation of women and children.

This amendment takes a significant step toward making a difference in the lives of women and children around the world.

Once again I commend my colleagues for introducing this amendment and providing assistance to victims of trafficking and urge a Yes vote on the Sanders/Smith/Slaughter/Maloney amendment.

#### ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO LEAK

#### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, from time to time I insert articles into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD which seem to make important points that my colleagues should read. Usually I accompany them with some explanation of why I think they are important. In the case of Michael Kinsley's superb article on Kenneth Starr's press secretary, the New York Times, and the ethics of leaking, no such commentary is necessary. I submit the article here.

[From the Washington Post, July 11, 2000]

I DID NOT HAVE LEAKS WITH THAT NEWSPAPER

IT'S NOT ABOUT SEX

(By Michael Kinsley)

No, no, it really isn't about sex this time. No one has even suggested that Charles Bakaly, former deputy to independent counsel Kenneth Starr, had sexual relations with New York Times reporter Don Van Natta. The accusation is that Bakaly leaked a story to Van Natta back in January 1999. Other than that small difference, though, the parallels are pretty tasty. Bakaly was—according to informed sources—a promiscuous

leaker who just got caught this time. As with Starr's main target, there is speculation whether he was hoodwinking the boss or had an "understanding." And Bakaly is in legal trouble not for the initial sin but for lying about it in the subsequent investigation. His trial starts Thursday.

Oddly, Bakaly's defenders seem unable on this occasion to keep the original behavior and the subsequent denials distinct in their minds. Because they feel there was nothing wrong with the leaking (and indeed a circuit court panel held as much last September), they feel it is unfair to punish Bakaly for the attempted coverup. The purity of obstruction of justice—the principle that it is wrong to give false answers in the criminal justice system, even to questions that never should have been asked—no longer beguiles them. Don't try to tell them it's not about leaks, it's about lying. They don't buy it. This time.

The New York Times, at least, is consistent. It opposed the impeachment of President Clinton and it opposes the prosecution of Charles Bakaly (in which the Times itself plays the role of Monica). "Ill-considered," thundered the Times editorial page July 8. "A regrettable denouement," it roared. Actually, that's more like a meow than a roar, isn't it? But then the whole world of leaks puts news media in a comically difficult position.

A friend of mine defends dishonest adulterous politicians on the grounds that (a) adultery should not be a public issue; (b) lying is inherent to adultery; therefore (c) lying about adultery should not be a public issue. Something similar might be said in defense of dishonest talkative public officials; (a) Leaking serves the public interest; (b) lying is essential to leaking, and therefore (c) lying about leaking serves the public interest. This might be said but never is said because it is too embarrassing. How can professional truth-tellers defend lying? So instead we deny step (b): that leaking and lying are inseparable.

The New York Times story that led to the Bakaly prosecution reported that "several associates of Mr. Starr" had said that Starr believed he had constitutional authority to indict a sitting president. As the story ran on, these unnamed associates chatted away about sundry implications of this factoid. But not Charles Bakaly! "Charles G. Bakaly 3d, the spokesman for Mr. Starr, declined to discuss the matter. 'We will not discuss the plans of this office or the plans of the grand jury in any way, shape, or form,' he said." Thus the Times not only allowed Bakaly to tell what the reporter knew to be a lie in its press, but it told a knowing lie itself. Bakaly did not "decline to discuss the matter."

Unless Bakaly actually wasn't the leaker, as he still maintains. This is pretty unlikely, unless Starr—who defended him for a while, then fired him after a supposed investigation—is a total dastard. But suppose Bakaly actually did not have leakal relations with that newspaper. In that case the Times has been reporting on the criminal prosecution of a man it knows to be innocent, while failing to report that rather pertinent bit of information.

The media also tend to be disingenuous, at least, about the general function of leaks. In this case, whether or not Bakaly was the leaker, and whether or not Starr was in on the plot, it was a strategic leak, intended to unnerve the Clinton forces during the impeachment proceedings. Most leaks are like this: not courageous acts of dissent from the organization but part of the organization's game plan.

And thus leaks often suck the media into a conspiracy of hype. Was the fact that Starr thought a sitting president could be indicted

really so new, so important, so surprising? (He never actually tried it, so intentionally or not, the leak turned out to be misleading.) In what the Times may have regarded as a somewhat backhanded defense of its scoop. The Washington Post editorialized that "this information was not really even news at all." The Times itself took the opposite approach, declaring that the story "was obviously of great national moment." Too small to matter? Too big to stop? Each is a plausible defense, but both can't be true.

The point here is not to pick on the Times. (Is that true? Sources inside my head, who spoke on the condition they not be identified, say it's hard to tell.) Let's say the point is that even the New York Times has leak fever. Its editorial last week, just after declaring that the Starr story was "of great national moment," suddenly poooh-pooohed this historic scoop as merely "discussion Mr. Starr and his aides may have had with reporters about [their] deliberations." May have had? The story was what anonymous Starr aides had told the Times about their deliberations! In its pious agnosticism regarding matters it must know the truth about, the Times seems to be raising the possibility that it made the whole thing up.

Now that I wouldn't believe. Even if it said so in the New York Times.

#### FEDERAL LAND EXCHANGE PROGRAMS NEED TO BE HALTED AND FIXED

#### HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, a General Accounting Office report I requested on land exchanges confirms many of the concerns I have expressed over the past several years: too many land swaps by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service shortchange taxpayers and are not in the public interest.

The GAO report released on July 12, entitled "Land Exchanges Need to Reflect Appropriate Value and Serve the Public Interest" (GAO/RCED-00-73), highlights numerous failings of the exchange program. GAO found that the agencies have wasted hundreds of millions of dollars swapping valuable public land for private land of questionable value, and the report concludes that the BLM may even be breaking the law.

According to GAO, the agencies "did not ensure that the land being exchanged was appropriately valued or that exchanges served the public interest or met certain other exchange requirements." GAO went on to state that "the exchanges presented in our report demonstrate serious, substantive, and continuing problems with the agencies' land exchange programs." In addition, GAO found that the BLM has—under the umbrella of its land exchange authority—illegally sold federal land, deposited the proceeds into interest-bearing accounts, and used these funds to acquire nonfederal land (or arranged with other to do so). These unauthorized transactions undermine congressional budget authority, GAO said.

The GAO recommended that Congress consider eliminating the programs altogether.

I believe that the appropriate step is to halt the programs and then fix them. In light of the

GAO's report, I have asked the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to immediately suspend their programs while they evaluate the best method to achieve their laudable goals.

Mr. Speaker, I would encourage my colleagues to review the findings of the GAO report and to consider my call for a moratorium on land exchanges while the programs are being fixed. I am submitting for your review as well the letters I sent to the federal agencies yesterday and several newspaper articles on the GAO report.

Hon. BRUCE BABBITT,  
Secretary of Interior,  
Washington DC.

DEAR SECRETARY BABBITT: I am writing to request that you direct the Bureau of Land Management to enact a moratorium on land exchanges until the agency demonstrates that it can ensure all exchanges are in the public interest and of equal value, as required by law. In addition, the Bureau should immediately identify and cease all activities carried out under the land exchange authority umbrella that are not authorized by law. The agency should also thoroughly account for the funds used in these transactions.

I am extremely concerned by the General Accounting Office's findings in its June, 2000 report entitled "Land Exchanges Need to Reflect Appropriate Value and Service the Public Interest" (GAO/RCED-00-73). GAO documented numerous instances in which valuable federal land was traded for private land worth significantly less. In addition, the report described exchanges in which the public interest being served was unclear.

According to GAO, the Bureau "did not ensure that the land being exchanged was appropriately valued or that exchanges served the public interest or met certain other exchange requirements." GAO went on to state that "the exchanges presented in our report demonstrate serious, substantive, and continuing problems with the agencies' land exchange programs." In addition, GAO found that the Bureau has—under the umbrella of its land exchange authority—illegally sold federal land, deposited the proceeds into interest-bearing accounts, and used these funds to acquire nonfederal land (or arranged with others to do so).

I am also concerned by the Bureau's response to these findings; it appears that the Bureau would rather deny the problems than solve them. GAO reported that the Bureau is attempting to make superficial changes that do not adequately address these illegal land transactions. For example, according to GAO, the Bureau is renaming the disputed land transactions, calling them "disposals" rather than "sales" and "acquisitions" rather than "purchases." In addition, the Bureau is switching from using cash in these transactions, to financial instruments, like bonds. According to GAO, the transactions are still not authorized by law and the Bureau's arguments to the contrary are "circular and unconvincing."

Many of the problems highlighted by GAO are not new and have been reported on by the Inspector General and in numerous news accounts. While I am supportive of the Bureau's ongoing efforts to address these concerns, such as creating a national review team, these changes have not yet produced sufficient results.

The Bureau's moratorium should suspend all pending exchanges for which a decision has not yet been signed and halt the initiation of new exchanges. Before the Bureau considers lifting the moratorium, the Inspector General should complete a comprehensive review of procedures and pending exchanges and certify that the agency has suf-

ficient control of the program and can ensure that all exchanges are of equal value and in the public interest. The IG review should include a close look at exchanges involving third-party facilitators, which may be more likely than other exchanges to lead to inequitable results.

As the Bureau works to regain control over its exchange program, it may want to consider ways to improve appraisals, better incorporate the public in its process, reduce the influence of third parties and project proponents. Some specific reforms the Bureau should evaluate include: the automatic release of all appraisal information to the public upon completion of review by the agency appraiser; limits on the ability of proponents to select appraisers; application of the NEPA and NHPA requirements in *Muckleshoot v. Forest Service* to all exchanges; incorporation of the agency's priorities for acquisition in the exchange process; release of a schedule of all proposed land exchanges; inclusion of maps with the legal description of an exchange; reforms of the appeal process; greater notification of adjacent landowners; and the compilation of better system-wide financial and environmental information on all exchanges.

Thank you for your consideration. I look forward to your prompt response.

Sincerely,

GEORGE MILLER,  
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, July 12, 2000.

Hon. DAN GLICKMAN,  
Secretary of Agriculture,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY GLICKMAN: I am writing to request that you direct the Forest Service to enact a moratorium on land exchanges until the agency demonstrates that it can ensure all exchanges are in the public interest and of equal value, as required by law.

I am extremely concerned by the General Accounting Office's findings in its June, 2000 report entitled "Land Exchanges Need to Reflect Appropriate Value and Serve the Public Interest" (GAO/RCED-00-73). GAO documented numerous instances in which valuable federal land was traded for private land worth significantly less. In addition, the report described exchanges in which the public interest being served was unclear.

According to the GAO, the Service "did not ensure that the land being exchanged was appropriately valued or that exchanges served the public interest or met certain other exchange requirements." GAO went on to state that "the exchanges presented in our report demonstrate serious, substantive, and continuing problems with the agencies' land exchange programs."

Many of the problems highlighted by GAO are not new and have been reported on by the Inspector General and in numerous news accounts. I am supportive of the Service's ongoing efforts to address these concerns, such as creating a national review team and the new proposal that could lead to public release of appraisal documents. However these changes have not yet produced sufficient results. GAO reported that, "while most regions have made progress in strengthening their land exchange programs, none have clearly demonstrated that they fully and consistently comply with national standards reflecting applicable laws, regulations, and policies in developing and processing land exchanges."

The Service's moratorium should suspend all pending exchanges for which a decision has not yet been signed and halt the initiation of new exchanges. Before the Service

considers lifting the moratorium, the Inspector General should complete a comprehensive review of procedures and pending exchanges and certify that the agency has sufficient control of the program and can ensure that all exchanges are of equal value and in the public interest. The IG review should include a close look at exchanges involving third-party facilitators, which may be more likely than other exchanges to lead to inequitable results.

I am aware that the Service previously declared a 30 day moratorium on third-party exchanges, and believe the action, and other reforms, demonstrates the agency's commitment to fixing the exchange program. In addition, I note that the Service runs a less problem-ridden exchange program than does the Bureau of Land Management.

As the Service works to regain control over its exchange program, it may want to consider ways to improve appraisals, better incorporate the public in its process, and reduce the influence of third parties and project proponents. Some specific reforms the Service should evaluate include: the automatic release of all appraisal information to the public upon completion of review by the agency appraiser; limits on the ability of proponents to select appraisers; application of the NEPA and NHPA requirements in *Muckleshoot v. Forest Service* to all exchanges; incorporation of the agency's priorities for acquisition in the exchange process; greater notification of adjacent landowners; and the compilation of better system-wide financial and environmental information on all exchanges.

Thank you for your consideration. I look forward to your prompt response.

Sincerely,

GEORGE MILLER,  
Member of Congress.

[From the Washington Post, July 13, 2000]  
LAND EXCHANGE PROGRAM HURTS PUBLIC,  
GAO SAYS

(By Deborah Nelson and Rick Weiss)

A federal program designed to improve national wilderness and recreation areas by trading expendable public land for desirable private property has shortchanged taxpayers by millions of dollars, government auditors reported yesterday.

Too often, the report concludes, developers, timber companies and other business interests benefit at the public's expense from the complex real estate deals that are supposed to help the government acquire important natural resources and clean up messy ownership boundaries.

The program is so riddled with problems and abuses that Congress should consider banning trades altogether, the report from the General Accounting Office concludes.

In one instance, for example, a private buyer obtained 70 acres of federal land for \$763,000, and then sold the parcel the same day for \$4.6 million. In another case, the same buyer acquired another 40 acres with a supposed value of \$504,000 and sold it the same day for \$1 million.

The report also highlighted a deal in which the Forest Service gave Weyerhaeuser Co., a valuable, mature Douglas fir forest in exchange for vast amounts of mostly clear-cut land near Seattle. A couple of the private parcels had been traded to Weyerhaeuser in an earlier deal, shaved clean of trees and then traded back to the Forest Service. The deal was only stopped after a local Indian tribe and an environmental group challenged it in federal court.

The stinging new assessment is the latest in a series of highly critical reviews of the program by government investigators, but it

goes further than any other by suggesting a congressional ban.

Rep. George Miller (D-Calif.), who released the report, called on the Clinton administration to impose an immediate moratorium on land exchanges.

However, officials from the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the two most active land-trading agencies, say the program is too important to abandon, particularly because they do not have the money to buy land outright at a time of rising real estate prices.

Over the past decade, the Forest Service and BLM have traded 2 million acres of public land for 3 million acres of mostly private land in increasingly complex deals that sometimes have moved entire mountains from federal to private ownership.

Despite the net gain in land, the GAO found that the public was shorted in many of the deals, because the government under-valued its own land, overvalued the private land or made trades that benefited the private parties rather than the public.

In addition, the BLM broke the law by selling land outright and keeping the money for its own purposes rather than returning it to the federal treasury as required, the report concludes.

Under federal land exchange regulations the private and public land in a trade must be of equal market value and the overall transaction must benefit the public and the environment.

But the GAO report found that the public often loses out, because the program pits government land managers with relatively little expertise in real estate against professional property brokers, developers and major corporations.

Agriculture Undersecretary Jim Lyons, who oversees the Forest Service, called the criticism "overstated" and the suggested trade ban "ludicrous."

The agency has improved appraisal procedures and training to address past problems, he said. The Forest Service needs the land exchange program as a tool to protect natural resources, he said.

Janine Blaeloch, director of the Seattle-based Western Land Exchange Project environmental group, which has successfully challenged the Weyerhaeuser deal and other trades across the country, said the GAO report didn't go far enough. A moratorium should be extended to land exchanges that are legislated by Congress at the request of private landowners; such trades can legally circumvent the environmental and public review process that the agencies are required to follow, she said.

"Once a land deal goes to Congress it's almost impossible to stop," Blaeloch said. "No public lands should be traded to private parties until we figure out how to solve this problem."

Among the land exchanges scrutinized for the GAO report was a deal between the BLM and a private company that is seeking to build the nation's largest garbage dump just outside the borders of Joshua Tree National Park in California.

To build the dump, which has faced repeated legal challenges over the past decade because of concerns about its environmental impact on the pristine desert park, the developers needed 3,500 acres of adjacent public land. The BLM traded that land to the developers for 10 parcels of private land, which were supposed to provide crucial habitat for the threatened desert tortoise, the endangered pup fish and other sensitive species.

But all 10 parcels are bisected by a rail line that will be used to carry 20,000 tons of garbage a day to the dump. Moreover, dump opponents have gathered evidence that at least some of the land traded by the developers to the public falls within a live bombing area of the federal Chocolate Mountain Gunnery Range. Those and other aspects of the swap have spawned two separate lawsuits seeking to undo the deal.

In another deal, the government traded valuable federal land in the booming Las Vegas valley to developers for an assortment of private parcels, including the 46-acre Zephyr Cove estate on Lake Tahoe, Nev.

A combination of clever legal tactics on the part of the developers and clumsy federal oversight led the Forest Service to mistakenly sign away its rights to a 10,000-square-foot mansion and other buildings on the newly acquired land, government investigators found.

The developers that resold those buildings to another buyer that quickly fenced off the area with "private property" signs and proposed its own development plans that were to expand further onto the Forest Service land.

An investigation by the Agriculture Department found that the buyer of those buildings gave the developers \$300,000, exclusive use of the mansion for seven weeks of the year and two 20-year memberships to a Lake Tahoe golf club. The deal has been mired in expensive legal proceedings.

Other exchanges highlighted by the GAO include:

A trade between BLM and the Del Webb development company in Nevada in which the agency let the company use its own appraiser to set the value of 4,776 acres of federal land at \$43 million and removed an agency appraiser who protested. When the inspector general for the Department of Interior announced plans to review the exchange, BLM contracted for a new, independent appraisal that set the value \$9 million higher.

A deal in which the Forest Service acquired an environmentally desirable \$50 million parcel on Lake Tahoe in an exchange with developers who got large tracts of coveted federal land outside quickly growing Las Vegas. But when the developers failed to abide by two separate promises to find a buyer for unwanted buildings on the land, the Forest Service stood poised to get stuck with \$300,000-a-year maintenance costs, which it could not afford. Moreover, a USDA investigation found that the developers had misinformed the Forest Service about the nature of the water rights on the land, which were more restrictive than officials had been led to believe.

BLM spokesman Rem Hawes said efforts to improve appraisals and review of land exchanges are underway. "We do a lot of these every year," he said. "And we have some every year that are controversial. The vast majority don't receive a single appeal or protest. We do a lot of these that are quite positive." Hawes said.

[From the Wall Street Journal, July 13, 2000]

#### CONGRESSMAN SEEKS U.S. MORATORIUM ON LAND EXCHANGE (By Jim Carlton)

A California congressman has called for a moratorium on government land exchanges, following the release of a General Accounting Office report criticizing the program for trading valuable public properties for marginal private ones.

Democratic Rep. George Miller sent letters to Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt and Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman asking them to halt all exchanges by the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service pending further review.

BLM officials under Interior's authority acknowledged they had room for improvement, and agreed to put their exchange process under closer review. "If we have a squeaky wheel, we want to make sure to get it fixed," said BLM spokesman Rem Hawes. Agriculture officials overseeing the Forest Service said that, while appraisal methods could be improved, most of their exchanges are conducted fairly. "What the GAO report is pointing out are exceptions to the rule," said Jim Lyons, an Agriculture undersecretary.

Rep. Miller, the senior Democrat on the House Resources Committee, had requested the report by the GAO, an investigative arm of Congress, following numerous reports in the media and elsewhere in recent years of problems with the land exchanges. Most of the exchanges have involved the government's vast land holdings in the West, where resources advocates have complained of pristine wildlands being traded away for less valuable private or locally owned tracts.

In Washington state, for instance, a federal appeals court last year blocked a proposed swap of private land that had been logged for untouched public forest, following an outcry by environmentalists. In Utah, a proposed land swap between the Bureau of Land Management and a state school trust is drawing fire from critics who say the transaction would open the entrance of Zion National Park to commercial and residential development.

The exchanges are supposed to enable the government to acquire environmentally valuable parcels of private land by disposing of federal lands deemed of marginal public value. However, the GAO report documented numerous exchanges in which federal land was traded for private land worth significantly less.

As a result, private parties in one Nevada exchange managed to sell for \$4.6 million land they had acquired from the BLM that same day for \$763,000, according to the report, the Forest Service acquired land in three Nevada exchanges that was overvalued by \$8.8 million, "because the appraised values were not supported by credible evidence."

"Land deals are being cut behind closed doors with tremendous special-interest pressure and limited public input," said Rep. Miller, who asked Mr. Babbitt and Mr. Glickman to put a hold on all exchanges until the problems are corrected.

The GAO report also found that the BLM has been illegally holding onto proceeds from land sales, rather than returning the money to the U.S. Treasury, as a pool to purchase additional lands without congressional approval. Rep. Miller called on Mr. Babbitt, who oversees the BLM, to cease those activities as well.

BLM officials said they knew of one such instance in which the agency had neglected to return to the Treasury interest from an escrow account. The BLM's Mr. Hawes said that money would be returned, and added that the agency is seeking to retain an auditor to determine whether escrow monies from other exchanges also need to be returned.